THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 262

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

World Studies Lytton Report

U. S. Sees Its Stand Upheld

Germany Honors Hindenburg

Mexico Replies to the Pope

Mr. Hoover Takes Command

Il Duce Bans "Intellectuals"

THE League of Nations issues the Lytton Commission's report on Manchuria and the world powers give it instant and deep attention. Japan is found to have invaded Manchuria without complete justification, to have broken its treaty pledges, and to have set up its puppet state of Manchukuo in an effort to hold to advantages unlawfully gained. International intervention is recommended for Manchuria, with withdrawal of Japanese military forces, and with the setting up of a local government to pass eventually under Chinese sovereignty. Japan and China are asked to aid in carrying out the recommendations of the report—which Geneva regards as the most important document ever drawn up by an international commission.

¶ Japan balks at the Lytton report, declaring that, with the recognition of Manchukuo, its Manchurian policy is already fixed. China, most of whose contentions are upheld, is still dissatisfied. Britain is slow to express an opinion. France says it will stand by League action. Washington, withholding official comment for several days, feels that the report approves the American position and sees solid world opinion condemning Japan's aggression and refusing to recognize Manchukuo. It believes that Europe and America will act in unison, and reads in the report something more important still—It sees the peace of the world as safe.

¶ Germany gives "Hoch!" to President Paul von Hindenburg on his eighty-fifth birthday. The wide observance shows him more honored than any other German since Bismarck. The former Field Marshal reviews his old regiments in Berlin as they march through the central arch of the Brandenburg Gate, as was once done only for the Kaiser. Adolf Hitler, to show dissent, chooses the day to review 50,000 Fascist children at Potsdam. Von Hindenburg listens to a sermon at the Evangelical Garrison Church on "I thank God, whom I serve from my forefathers with a pure conscience"—That is his favorite text.

¶ Mexico throws down the gauntlet to the Vatican. President Abelardo L. Rodriguez declares that "if the insolent, defiant attitude shown in the recent encyclical" continues he will convert Roman Catholic churches in Mexico into schools and shops "for the nation's proletariat classes." The encyclical was a protest over the limiting of the numbers of priests. It made a direct accusation—It charged the Government with "new and legal persecution."

¶ President Hoover takes personal command of the drive for his reelection. He leaves Washington for Des Moines, Iowa, to voice in the heart of the farming country his statement of the Administration's efforts to rehabilitate the country. Secretary of State Stimson, speaking in Philadelphia, declares no other Administration ever has, in so brief a period, so powerfully and beneficially affected so many great nations. He gives the President extreme credit—He says Mr. Hoover saved the world.

¶ Rome sees the Fascists celebrate 10 years of their régime. The Fascist Grand Council does not demand, as had been partly expected, that Italy withdraw from the League of Nations. It praises the progress of farming. Premier Benito Mussolini tells an audience of 10,000 professional men and artists that Fascism, instead of clashing with culture, confers social and political dignity upon the forces of thought. But he admits an aversion for one of culture's terms—The word "intellectuals" stimulates him as a red banner stimulates a steer.

¶ Australia adopts the American method of prospecting for oil from the air. Sir George Pearce, Minister of Defense, sends an airplane squadron to make surveys of vast areas of the northern territory with Darwin as a base. After studying the coast, the expedition will move to Broome and then to Onslow in the west. Australia imports all its oil and gasoline at high cost. If it can find a needle in a haystack it can keep all that money at home—and the airplane is a modern magnet that brings the oil-pointing needle into view.

¶ Greece witnesses a strange bombardment of certain of its coast towns by British warships. Bursting shells bring down the walls of buildings left tottering and dangerous by the recent earthquakes. Stratonion, Nearoda, Fomation and Stagira are in ruins. The first three might be forgotten, but not the last although no stick or stone of it remained. At Stagira, in 384 B. C., Aristotle, a thinker, who still makes men think, was born.

Animal Society Gets Anonymous Gift

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

ENTERING an office in Jermyn Street, an elderly man handed to an astonished official two suitcases bulging with £10,000 worth of £1 notes, and remarked: "Here's a little gift for your society." He then departed, saying he did not wish to divulge his name.

As a result, the fortunate occupants of the office—the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—have been aided financially at a time of stress.

New England Is Held Up As Trade Model

Combated Slump Better Than Other Areas, Harmon Says

Those who will lead efforts to combat the business cycle in the future, can draw upon the experience of New England in resisting the recession more successfully than any other section of the country, in the opinion of Mr. Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the New England Council.

"While conditions making for stability in New England do not actively counteract the cycle," he said, "they tend to make the region less subject to acute distress arising out of business maladjustment."

Mr. Harmon explained that New England has an unusually well diversified list of industries, and is not dependent upon any one group exclusively. Textiles and shoe manufacturing are large groups, but they are complemented by machinery manufacturing, metal-working trades of many kinds, intensive agriculture and other industries.

This diversification of industry arises in part out of the fact that the geography of the region does not predispose it to a large single crop, such as cotton in the south, Mr. Harmon continued. It arises also from the greater age of this region relative to other parts of the country. Capital has had more opportunity to get over its pioneering mistakes and seek its most profitable investment.

"Particularly," he declared, "have communities endeavored to round out the economic life within their borders. Local organizations, under the guidance of regional organizations, study what lines of industry are needed to complement those already in the locality, and then they make efforts to bring specific concerns into their territory. They use advertising, direct soliciting, and often take steps to finance new undertakings on the part of their local citizens."

Another reason for New England's resistance was given as the inherent conservatism of its people taken as a group. New England, he said, stands between the conservative traditions of the Old World and the youth of America's pioneering civilization. It did not fly as high with the era of speculation, and consequently did not have as far to fall.

"Credit resources in New England are substantially larger in proportion to population than in the rest of the country. Savings, invested in the New England type of mutual savings bank which has proven itself under stress to be sound, provide a larger reserve fund for the individual here than elsewhere in the country. These financial resources," Mr. Harmon explained, "cannot be built up quickly, but they arise from habits of industry and thrift which can constantly be encouraged."

New Grace Liner Takes to Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEARNEY, N. J., Oct. 3—The Santa Lucia, third of the four $5,000,000 vessels for the Grace Line, was launched here today at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company with Miss Hilda Holloway, daughter of Mr. William Grace Holloway, vice-president of W. R. Grace and Company, christening the vessel.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, the chief speaker at the launching exercises, said, in part: "The building of these great ships by the Grace Line should stimulate renewed action, as the project has bred occupation and compensation and is a contribution to the well-being of all the community."

The vessel, which is named after a California mountain range, will ply between New York and South American ports. Like her sister ships, she is 508 feet long, 72 feet wide and has a displacement of 17,000 tons. The Santa Lucia mountain range region was represented at the launching by Miss Lucy Lois Van Loben Sels, a member of a pioneer California family, great-great-granddaughter of Noah Webster and a direct descendant of Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice under Washington.

Veteran Glider Makes Six Successful Loops

VIENNA, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mr. Robert Kronfeld, veteran glider pilot, put his new sail plane "Austria II" through six successive loops in a flight here yesterday. It was believed to be the first time this had been done in a motorless plane.

HOOVER BEARDS ROOSEVELT LION IN HIS OWN DEN

Invades Midwest Farm Area for Speech at Des Moines, Iowa

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—President Hoover this week takes personal command of the Republican drive for reëlection. He left today by special train for Des Moines to deliver a speech that may be the crucial point in the campaign. With election day now only one month away, the President's trip into the West marks the first major stroke in the Republican offensive and it marks also the beginning of the final intensification of the campaign struggle.

For the last fortnight Governor Roosevelt has stumped the West in a whirlwind speaking tour that has taken him into a score of states and that has covered 9000 miles. This week the West hears Herbert Hoover. The President is taking the field in person, and in his own behalf. He will defend the reconstruction program with which he has attempted to meet each stage of the business slump, and he will launch a counter-offensive against the Democratic attack.

On his trip from Washington he will penetrate an area twice crossed by Governor Roosevelt in the past few weeks, where farm unrest is seething, and where the militant "farmers' holiday" movement had its origin and is now in effect.

Mr. Hoover's trip will touch off the signal for the heaviest oratorical barrage that the Republicans can muster. They will bend every effort from now on to meet the aggressive challenge of Governor Roosevelt. From now to election day there will be no let-up on either side. Tomorrow night Mr. Hoover makes his carefully considered address at Des Moines.

Republicans hope it will be as successful as his acceptance speech. It will be addressed not only to surrounding grain and corn belts but to the whole nation for it will be so widely distributed by radio that practically anyone in the United States possessing a set will be able to hear it and practically everybody else will have to hear it, whether they like to or not, on the neighbor's loudspeaker.

President Hoover's speech will be followed by the activity of hundreds of other Republican leaders, foremost of whom is former President Coolidge, who speaks Oct. 11, before an audience likely to reach 20,000 at Madison Square Garden, New York City. Almost immediately

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Plants Give Jobs To 6000 Idle In Pittsburgh Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 3—Six thousand wage-earners were called back to work in the Pittsburgh area today. The Standard Tin Plate Company at Canonsburg resumed operations this morning, giving employment to 1825 men. Its subsidiary, the Continental Can Company, at the same time placed 210 employees on its pay rolls.

Work also was resumed today in part at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, at Creighton. The plant has been closed for two months.

Adding its weight behind this "depression knockout," the National Sheet & Tin Plate Company of Monessen was scheduled to reopen today on a three to four-day-week basis, employing 1200 more employees.

Among other favorable business signs in this district was the return last week of 400 laborers and scores of technical men to the Lockhart Iron & Steel Company in the Chartiers Valley, with the reopening of four mills.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 3 (AP)—After being idle four months, the Laughlin Sheet Mill of the Wheeling Steel Corporation at Martins Ferry, will resume operations tomorrow with 400 men at work.

1400 Get Jobs in Ohio

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Laughlin tin plate plant of the United States Steel Corporation will resume operation next Monday with 75 per cent of its normal force of 1400 men, it was announced today. The plant has been idle for two months.

Brazil Calls Halt To Its Civil War

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Brazil's three-months-old civil war ended today with the complete collapse of the Sao Paulo rebels' command. Colonel Carvalho, commander of the Republican guard, assumed power in the rebel city as representative of Gen. Goes de Monteiro, federal army commander.

Reports reaching here said Gen. Bertholdo Klinger, who recently assumed the rebel power after the collapse of the Paulista civilian government, was a prisoner at the disposal of the federal commander.

General Klinger's fall was a result of the failure of peace negotiations which ended when his emissaries refused to accept the federal terms. General Monteiro considered General Klinger no longer possesses sufficient power to control the situation or to treat further as a Sao Paulo chief, so he reached an understanding with Colonel Carvalho, who was determined to negotiate a separate peace if necessary.

Offer Plan to Bring Tranquillity in the Orient

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

COMMISSIONERS NAMED BY LEAGUE TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS

Their Report on the Sino-Japanese Controversy Over the "Puppet" State, Manchukuo, Which Tokyo Has Already Recognized, and Conditions Which Led to Hostilities in Shanghai Writes Another Chapter in World History. Reading From Left to Right, the Commissioners Are: Gen Henri-Edouard Claudel, France; the Earl of Lytton, Britain (Chairman); Count Luigi Aldrovani Marescotti, Italy; Dr. Heinrich Schnee, Germany; Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, United States.

FASCIST ITALY MARKS DECADE OF GOVERNMENT

Grand Council Postpones Decision on Its Policy Toward League

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 3—Ceremonies commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Fascist revolution and the first decade of the Fascist régime began this week-end. In addition to the special session of the Fascist Grand Council Saturday night, there were inaugurated in Rome an exhibition illustrating the progress made by all branches of agriculture in the last 10 years and a congress of Fascist intellectuals attended by 10,000 members of the Confederation of Professional Men and Artists.

The meeting of the Grand Council has been awaited with the keenest interest, for in accordance with the resolution passed at its last session in April, decision was to have been taken with regard to Italy's position in the League of Nations from which it had been rumored Italy intends to withdraw.

But the Grand Council confined itself to approval of a grandiose resolution expressing the nation's unlimited devotion and loyalty to Il Duce. Examination of all political questions was postponed to another session to be held early in November.

Meanwhile in Italian political circles the view is expressed that Italy, although discontented with the League, has no idea of withdrawing from that body and that in any case no decision will be taken until the Disarmament Conference ends.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 66 — Does it Take Courage to be Dry in a Wet Community?

THE merits of a cause are not, of course, determined by the degree of courage required of those who work for it. In the prohibition controversy, however, the degree of courage required on either side shows something of the tactics and the personnel of the other side. If, for example, in a local option campaign, a man placed himself in danger when he dared to espouse the cause of the saloon, it would reflect great discredit on the tactics and the personnel of the drys, and vice versa.

There was a time when it took courage to be dry, even in states which are now dry. Moreover, it took more than moral courage. It took physical courage even to advocate the adoption of local option. It took still more physical and moral courage to advocate state-wide prohibition; and as for national prohibition—to advocate that seemed so far out of the question as to get oneself merely laughed at.

To advocate the closing of saloons in a town, county, or state, so soon as it began to look like a possibility, provoked deep wrath and resentment. Men were slugged and even shot for campaigning for such a cause. That showed what kind of men were included among the wets. It showed to what lengths they were prepared to go to defend their selfish interests. It showed, moreover, that they were hopelessly beaten in argument and had to resort to physical force to silence their opponents.

Open Discussion of Dry Law Found Prolific in Results

Eighty-Five Per Cent of People Who Meet in Open Forums Are Declared to Leave Convinced Prohibition Must Continue

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—After meeting 12,000 young people and adults—wets, drys, "in-betweens"—face to face in open-forum meetings, and seeing 85 per cent of them go away convinced that prohibition must be retained, a leading dry worker here is "sold" on the forum method of winning people to the dry cause.

So successful, in fact, has Mr. Cameron Ralston been in the last few months in putting on these kinds of meetings, that the idea is being taken up by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation and the Illinois Conference of Associations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The conference, which consists of the leading dry organizations of the State, has started a school to train open forum leaders, and has about 10 workers enrolled.

Mr. Ralston, who is a national field secretary of the business men's group and field director of the Saracens, a young people's dry organization with headquarters here, says that he found out some time ago that the formal method of presenting the dry cause, as in a speech or lecture, was not registering as well as it should, that many persons had gotten into the way of accepting biased statements of newspaper headlines and verbal utterance of those to whom they reasonably attributed some measure of authority, and that mere dry speeches could not overcome the effects of this.

People Need Facts

"For this reason," he says, "we formulated the group discussion plan as a means of creating tested thinking on the dry question. The idea was given me by three dry workers, Mr. Fred D. L. Squires of the Business Men's Foundation, the Rev. John A. Gardner of Chicago and Mr. Harry Eugene Kelly, Chicago lawyer. Mr. Squires started the thing by pointing out that people must have facts, the Rev. Mr. Gardner said the only way these facts could be disseminated effectively was in group meetings, and Mr. Kelly added another thought—that these seeds gathered from group discussions must be scattered through the precinct."

People are attracted to the meetings, which have been held in several states, under varied auspices, by an invitation to come and air their opinions on the prohibition question—not merely to come and listen to a talk on prohibition. This method, Mr. Ralston says, brings in audiences made up on an average of 50 per cent, who are either wet or dry, and 50 per cent who haven't made up their minds. Continuing, he said:

"After briefly going over the background of the question, we then lead into the four major claims of the wets, which are as follows: That repeal will bring back prosperity, that it will relieve the farmer by using his surplus grain, that the Eighteenth Amendment has debauched youth and is responsible for the so-called crime wave.

Youth Not Debauched

"Then arguments are presented in favor of the dry cause, citing such authorities as Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago; Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale; Mr. C. V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, on the agricultural issue; Mr. Alexander G. Jamie, head of the Secret Six, Chicago's crime-fighting agency, on the crime question, and then following with extemporaneous testimony from young people on conditions among youth.

"The testimony of thousands of young people at these meetings has shattered the argument that our youth are debauched and shown that the youth of America are among the finest in the world."

American youth, Mr. Ralston observes, are beginning to resent this stigma which is cast over them by wet propaganda.

The preliminary presentation of the facts on the dry side takes about 20 minutes, according to Mr. Ralston, and then the question is "tossed up in the air" for discussion.

"The merits of the forum," he said, "need no further testimony than that in most cases the discussions have to be stopped by the presiding officer, and that even

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THINGS PRESENT

Those who favor repeal of compulsory vaccination will find something of interest in the third contribution in the Letters to the Monitor. Editorial page.

Read "Water Music" on the Home Forum, and picture yourself out there on placid Lake Winnepesaukee participating in an inspiring service of song. Why not organize such a "sing" on your lake?

The Rime-O-Grams this week (today, Wednesday, Friday) are based on rivers of the world. We shall see by the answers sent in how many remember their geography. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will reply to the question: Does it take courage to be wet in a dry community? Don't miss his "Prohibition Facts."

Tuesday brings the Educational page with its indispensable Parent Column, and the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page.

LYTTON'S REPORT BASES FAR EAST PEACE ON PACTS

Intervention of Powers Is Declared Only Way to Permanent Accord by League Commissioners

MANCHUKUO IS SAID TO REST ONLY ON JAPANESE FORCES

Attitude of Manchurian People Found Difficult to Obtain Owing to Action of Japanese—Integrity of China Held Vital

Taking the broadest view of its duties, the League of Nations' Lytton Commission drafts a new status for Manchuria midway between the Chinese and Japanese claims, and by forceful comment on Japan's activities gives badly needed support to existing treaties for world peace and backs the policies enunciated in Washington.

The report published at Geneva yesterday has been accepted as a constructive piece of statecraft in every capital except Tokyo. There its contribution is declared to be "worthless," and the Japanese Government, which, through advance knowledge of the report, has got a start on organized forces for peace by recognizing the Manchukuo puppet state, announces its intention of going straight ahead with its policies in total disregard of the opinion of the rest of the world.

Declaring reversion to the status quo ante to be as unsatisfactory as continuance of a puppet Manchukuo, Lord Lytton and his American, French, Italian and German colleagues have worked out the framework for an autonomous state under Chinese sovereignty, but with the continuing supervision and coöperation of western powers, and with Japan's interests specially safeguarded.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 3—The Lytton report published here yesterday is considered virtually to empower the League of Nations Council to present Japan with an ultimatum whether it intends to maintain its puppet state of Manchukuo, or to agree to the establishment in Manchuria of an autonomous régime consistent with the sovereignty and administrative integrity of China.

Besides elaborating a new system of administration, the report recommends the withdrawal of Japanese and other troops and the formation of local militia under foreign instructors to maintain order and protect the country against aggression.

According to authoritative Japanese spokesmen here, recognition of Chinese sovereignty over an autonomous Manchuria and removal of the army now in occupation are the two requirements of the commission's plan which will prove most difficult of acceptance for Japan. The commission's proposal that delegations representing the Manchurian population should participate in a conference to draw up details of a new administration is not taken seriously by Japanese representatives in Geneva. They consider the only adequate spokesmen for Manchuria are officials of the Manchukuo Government.

New Treaties Urged

Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese representative on the League of Nations Council, while wishing to make no definite comments until he has had time to study the document more thoroughly, finds the principal difficulty in the commission's scheme to be the provision that Chinese and Japanese Governments be invited to discuss directly with each other the possibility of finding a solution of their dispute on lines laid down by the report. China has always been reluctant to conduct direct negotiations with Japan.

One of the report's most significant features which has received comparatively little comment here as yet deals with treaty relations between the two countries. It attacks this knotty problem by calling for the conclusion of new treaties. This is certain to meet Japanese opposition, for Japan has steadily maintained that the existing treaties must serve as the basis of settlement. The report implies that the treaties which China insists were forced upon it should be supplanted and a fresh start made on a new basis.

No Indication of Withdrawal

Judging from a recent statement by Mr. Haruichi Nagaoka, Japanese delegate at Geneva, Japan has already accepted the commission's recommendation that it should abandon the attempt to solve the Manchurian problem by isolating it from the whole question of Chino-Japanese relations.

The report is more critical of Japan than was expected in League circles, but there is no present indication that Japan will withdraw from the League as has been rumored. Discussion of the report by the League Council has been postponed to the week of Nov. 14 at Japan's request.

The commission foresaw the extension of the Japanese occupation at Jehol. That Japan does not consider affairs to have reached their final status in the Far East is indicated by the Japanese spokesmen here, who attached much importance to a reference in the report to "events which are still developing from day to day."

The report has slight respect for the puppet state of Manchukuo. It never uses the word except between quotation marks. It proves this "state" to have been inaugurated, not at the request of the native population, as Japan declares, but through the force of military occupation. It declares that the "independence movement which had never been heard of in Manchuria before September, 1931, was only made possible by the presence of Japanese troops."

The commission relates that many inhabitants of Manchuria were pre-

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MANCHU REPORT HELD FAVORABLE TO WASHINGTON

Official Comment Avoided but General Support Seems Evident

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Officially, the Department of State is maintaining a discreet silence on the Lytton report. But there can be no concealing the general satisfaction that is felt throughout diplomatic circles at the tone of the document.

State Department officials, who have passed many anxious hours since President Hoover and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, so firmly took their stand by the "open door" policy last winter, showed by their cheerfulness what they could not say in words.

In brief the report means to the United States that it will have the solid backing of world opinion in refusing to recognize the puppet state set up by Japan in Manchuria and in negotiating with Japan for restitution of conquests in violation of the Nine-Power Pact.

Any danger that the United States might find itself alone in condemning Japan's aggressions in the Far East is removed and with it any serious ground for development of friction between the United States and Japan.

Despite official State Department silence it can be safely said that the United States will lose little time in expressing its acceptance of the essential parts of the Lytton report and giving notice to the League of Nations and the world that this Government's support of that document may be expected.

Mr. Stimson is spending the day at his home to read and study the report, and it is possible that within a few days general approval of the report may be expressed, along with the desire that Japan and China accept its procedure.

High Lights in Manchurian Report Presented to League of Nations

MAINTENANCE and recognition of the existing régime in Manchuria are in the interests neither of China nor of Japan.

No wish to separate from China has ever been expressed by the population of Manchuria.

A Sino-Japanese conference, with the League standing behind to help, but keeping hands off as much as possible, should work out the new status.

Sino-Japanese relations as a whole are much more important to Japan than merely Manchuria.

Japan requires the good will of China.

China needs the help of the whole world, especially Japan.

China should curb its intolerant nationalism and coöperate with Japan.

Disruption of China—of which a separate Manchuria is the beginning—would lead to bitter rivalries between many powers, involving Russia and a clash of social systems.

Japan, made fearful by mounting nationalism in China, will find better, less costly, security in friendly coöperation and enforcement of treaties.

To cut off Manchuria permanently from China would create a serious irredentist problem.

Considerations producing the Washington treaties hold good today, and China needs world backing more than ever.

Validity of treaties and the importance to both countries of good relations are keynotes for all future treatment of the problem.

Ten fundamental points are laid down by the Lytton Commission to govern any satisfactory solution in the Far East:

1. Both China and Japan must benefit.
2. Russia must be considered.
3. Existing treaties—Washington, Paris, League—must be upheld.
4. Japan's special interests must be recognized.
5. New, clear treaties between China and Japan must open the way to mutual confidence and trust.
6. Machinery to settle future disputes must be provided.
7. Manchuria must be autonomous while under Chinese sovereignty.
8. Only "gendarmerie"—police forces—shall remain in Manchuria.
9. Economic rapprochement between China and Japan must come about through new treaties.
10. The world must help in Chinese reconstruction along the lines defined by Sun Yat Sen.

Hoover Found Natural Leader In Foreign Affairs by Stimson

Secretary of State Declares President's Efforts for American Prosperity and Peace of World Have Been Promoted by His Judgment

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3 (AP) — Speaking Saturday night before the Union League Club, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, praised President Hoover's foreign policies and declared that in its tariff relations the nation must "cultivate the good will and confidence" of other peoples, without discrimination or favoritism among them.

The Secretary of State described the war debt moratorium as "the front line of our defense" against economic ruin. He declared relations with Latin America had been improved; that the St. Lawrence Treaty would tend to strengthen friendship with Canada; that the Manchurian problem had been handled with "intelligence and sympathy, but with firmness"; and that the several American proposals for arms limitation had greatly advanced that cause.

He spoke in part as follows:

I

In my remarks I shall address myself to Mr. Hoover's leadership in foreign affairs. His domestic achievements; his great work in stopping panic and averting disaster, in laying the foundations for reconstruction, have been told by others.

From Personal Observation

I shall confine myself to that portion of the field which has come under my observation as his Secretary of State and touches upon the relations of this country with the other nations of the world.

But I shall approach that subject, not from its ethical or philanthropic aspects but from the standpoint of its direct relation to the practical and material interests of the United States. It will be my purpose to show upon what an intelligent realization of those interests Mr. Hoover's policy has been based.

In spite of extraordinary obstacles thrown in his path by the world-wide political disturbances growing out of the economic depression through which all nations have been passing, he has by a succession of courageous and farsighted actions carried forward the interests of our country along that road.

Good will has been promoted; old grievances or causes of misunderstanding have been removed, and in all cases an effort has been made to lay the foundations of the future interest and welfare of these United States.

Welded the Americas

Take our own hemisphere. To the south lie the 20 republics of Central and South America.

All the conditions exist for the development of a large and mutually advantageous commerce between us and them. Yet for many decades such a beneficent development has been retarded by misunderstandings.

To brush away such obstacles and to lay the foundations of future good will and understanding, Mr. Hoover, immediately after his election, took an unprecedented step in American history. He made a personal visit to Central and South America. He established personal contact with these people and their rulers. He gained a face-to-face knowledge of their problems and conditions, appraised the work which was being done by our American ministers and agents and formed his own estimates for future development.

His example has been followed by return visits from several of the Presidents and Presidents-elect of those countries. It is difficult to overestimate the good effect of such personal contacts upon people of Spanish-American culture. A foundation was thus laid which has done more to cure historic sore spots and brush away suspicions than could be accomplished in any other way.

Relations With Canada

On our northern boundary lies Canada, already our best customer and a neighbor, with whom we have had unbroken relations of good understanding and peace for more than a century.

Manifestly the problems here are very different from those toward the south. But even here these relations have been fortified by the negotiation of the treaty for the St. Lawrence Seaway. This is peculiarly an accomplishment of Mr. Hoover. It was he who, as Secretary of Commerce, made the studies and began the negotiations for this great work.

When ratified and completed it will not only place the great granaries of the Mississippi and Manitoba basins, owned by the United States and Canada, upon a favorable economic basis of cost of production, fitting them to compete favorably with any similar agricultural regions of the world, but it will tend to strengthen and perpetuate the ties of good will and commercial relations now happily existing between the two countries which have coöperated in such a momentous task.

Situation in Far East

Across the Pacific, on our west, lie the great potential markets of the Orient.

During the centuries to come these opposite shores of this great ocean will have most important relations; and the character of these relations will have a commanding influence upon the welfare of the world. It is vitally important, therefore, that these relations be based upon the enduring foundations of justice and peace.

To the great concern of the American people and government, during the past year there has arisen in Manchuria a crisis in the relations between China and Japan threatening the peace of that part of the world and, in consequence, the peaceful pursuits of all nations, including ourselves, in that region.

This was not only a blow at our commercial interests; but, of even greater importance to the world, it constituted a deadly threat to the authority of the great peace treaties which after the World War had been conceived by the nations of the world in a supreme effort to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster. China and Japan were both parties to these treaties.

The problem which confronted Mr. Hoover's Government was serious and far-reaching.

Mr. Hoover met this problem with intelligence and sympathy, but with a firmness resulting from a deep conviction of the importance of the issue at stake.

Thus far the success of that policy can be measured by the unanimous alignment of all the neutral governments and substantially all the public opinion of the world behind the so-called "non-recognition" policy announced by this Government's note of Jan. 7, 1932.

Dealing With Europe

Across the Atlantic on the East lie the populous countries of Europe, toward which the main currents of American trade have flowed since the birth of our nation. In past years Europe has absorbed, on an average, over 50 per cent of our exports.

Since the World War we have also become her greatest creditor. These huge economic interests are directly affected by the political and financial stability of the European countries, and when Mr. Hoover came into office in 1929 that stability was still gravely unsettled by the results of the war.

The oppressive burden of armaments was even greater than it had been before the war. They were both the result and cause of bitter political controversies containing the possible seeds of war, and the whole Continent was oppressed and tottering with both public and private debts.

Such a situation was not conducive to the maintenance of the commercial relations which this country desired and to which it was accustomed.

London Naval Conference

Consider the succession of weighty and intelligent impacts by which Mr. Hoover attacked that situation. The first summer of his Administration he brought about the calling of the London Naval Conference and personally conducted the preliminary negotiations by which our differences with Great Britain were brought within manageable range and the success of the conference assured.

With the success of the London Naval Treaty not only was naval competition entirely ended for the first time in history between the three greatest naval powers of the world, but with the establishment of parity in naval power between Britain and America, a final basis of confidence was reached between those two powers which immediately banished all the existing irritation and inaugurated an era of coöperative good will which has lasted ever since.

When, two years later, the General Disarmament Conference met in Geneva, and after five months of ineffectual debate seemed to be reaching a condition of stalemate, President Hoover, by his dramatic public proposal for a general one-third reduction in all armaments, restored the life of that conference and put it upon the only basis from which success can eventually be expected.

Economic Crisis Looms

But even these accomplishments toward normal development represent but a small portion of what Mr. Hoover has done in connection with our interests in Europe, for the conditions which he had to confront soon ceased to be normal and became abnormal.

During that period the great economic storm came upon us. And in 1931 the industries and the financial systems of one after another of these European countries began to crash.

When central Europe began to totter; when moratoriums against the repayment of obligations began to be whispered; when Englishmen began to doubt even the stability of the Bank of England, anxiety gripped our people in every village throughout the land.

The Republic of Germany was the central danger spot. In the 12 years which had elapsed since the war she had made great progress toward recovery, but it was necessarily based upon borrowed money and money subject to abrupt withdrawal.

Saving of Germany

In the early summer of 1931 warnings came to our Government that unless some relief could be given Germany her financial structure would go down within a few weeks and a general moratorium spreading outward from Germany would probably be declared.

This peril was known and feared by every government in the world. The whole course of trade between ourselves and the rest of the world was threatened with immediate collapse. Collapse of American trade meant further collapse of American prices.

It was then that President Hoover intervened in an effort to gain time in order that the whole tottering structure of European finances might have time to be straightened out. He suggested that during a period of one year all payments on intergovernmental debts be suspended, and he brought about such a suspension.

This was the only action which could avert the peril to us and to the rest of the world, and it did avert it.

He, of course, recognized that this alone could not permanently settle the world's difficulties. These difficulties arose from numerous and complicated causes, to the study of which the whole world has been since applying itself.

Marked Turning Point

But Mr. Hoover's purpose was accomplished. The immediate crisis in Germany was averted. No German debt moratorium was declared and since that day progress has been made throughout Europe looking toward the ultimate permanent solution of the problem.

A notable step in this adjustment was the agreement reached last June between Germany and her creditors at Lausanne, which settled the 10 years of intense struggle over reparations. That contest had embittered all intergovernmental dealings and had developed within Germany an atmosphere amounting almost to hysteria. That problem no longer exists to complicate and thwart every effort at maintaining monetary stability in Europe.

The Hoover proposal for debt suspension in June, 1931, has made it possible for Europe to enter upon the policy of financial rehabilitation which has since been pursued.

That policy has worked and is still working to conserve the interests of the American people.

Lauds Hoover Leadership

Mr. Hoover is no perfunctory leader. He does not take the recommendations of departments as they are handed to him and simply affix to them the authority of his signature and adoption.

His is a keen and ever-ready power of analysis, his a well-poised and balanced intelligence. Behind those qualities is the most unceasing mental energy with which I have ever come in contact.

The foreign policy of the United States has received the constant benefit of his own wide experience in and knowledge of the affairs of other nations, as well as of the remarkable personal powers to which I have alluded.

It is this fact, more than any other, which has enabled this Government to impress its leadership so strongly upon the other nations of the world during the past three years.

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Open Discussion of Dry Law Found Prolific in Results

(Continued from Page 1)

after the meeting is closed the crowd will stay around carrying on the questions informally.

Bulk of People for Dry Law

"It is conservative to say that 85 per cent of the audience every time will go away in favor of retaining the Eighteenth Amendment, and what is more, determined to take some kind of political action to preserve and promote the purpose behind it—which is to reduce the consumption of alcohol. We know this because we make counts."

After a few such meetings had been held in Chicago and elsewhere, Mr. Ralston says, recognition came so fast that the business men's foundation and the Illinois conference decided to contribute speakers for such meetings, and such workers as Mr. Fred D. L. Squires and Mr. Alonzo E. Wilson are now doing it.

Through meetings in Chicago churches, as well as under non-sectarian auspices, and meetings in Indiana and Pennsylvania, the latter in a number of parts of the State under auspices of the National Reform Association, Mr. Ralston has reached some 12,000 or more people, he says.

Republicans of Texas Name Dry to Head Move Against 'Fergusonism'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—With Mr. Orville Bullington, a prohibitionist of Wichita Falls, as their candidate for Governor, and with the assurance of support from temperance organizations and other moral forces of the State, Texas Republicans have begun a campaign leading up to the state and national elections in November.

While a drive to gain votes for the Hoover-Curtis ticket will be undertaken, it is understood the Republican leaders intend to keep their efforts in behalf of the national ticket entirely separate from the campaign for Mr. Bullington, long a party leader, and the dry platform on which he was nominated at the Republican state convention held in Dallas in August.

The chances for Mr. Bullington are viewed optimistically by the Republican leaders, due to widespread discontent among Democrats over the nomination of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for Governor.

In the meantime large numbers of Democrats have announced their intention of bolting the party ticket to vote for the Republican gubernatorial candidate.

Increasing indications of the strength of the impending bolt were given in the call for a state-wide meeting held at Dallas for the purpose of organizing "to prevent the return of Fergusonism to control of the State Government." This call was signed by 30 prominent leaders in Texas political and educational circles.

Opening his campaign at Waco, Mr. Bullington, who achieved prominence as president of the University of Texas Ex-Students Association and president of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, pleaded for unification of all moral forces of the State under his banner. He told his audience that political affiliations and political parties are immaterial in this contest.

Mr. Bullington was applauded by the Republican state convention when he pledged himself to enforce the prohibition laws if elected, and for his denouncement of the wet plank in the Democratic national platform. The prohibition plank adopted by the Texas Republicans follows:

"Much of the criticism of the Eighteenth Amendment has been caused by the failure on the part of state, county and city law enforcement officers to make any serious attempt to enforce the laws enacted pursuant to the Eighteenth Amendment.

"We call the attention of the people to the fact that the Federal Constitution makes it as much the duty of such officials to enforce prohibition laws as it is that of Federal officials.

"The national Democratic Party in its platform declares for nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment by advocating that laws be enacted permitting the sale of wine and beer pending action to repeal the amendment.

"We condemn this move to nullify the Constitution. Whether we like a constitutional provision or not, nullification is unthinkable. It is the open door to anarchy."

Kansas City Institute To Analyze Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3—To present facts regarding prohibition to persons interested in being correctly informed, an institute on prohibition opened here today to continue to Nov. 7. It is under sponsorship of the Committee of One Hundred Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment.

The study of prohibition will include speakers who will go into the reasons for the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, its successes and its failures, its relation to youth, and the question of alcohol in this new day, with its social and economic problems.

Subjects to be studied include "Political Organization," "Government in Action," "Municipal Reform Movements," "A Study of Primaries" and "Citizenship in Action."

"We have had so many calls for real facts regarding the benefits of prohibition," said Mrs. William C. Hanson of the committee, "that we decided to organize this educational plan. Many splendid people are confused in their thinking. These courses will provide definite information and an opportunity for frank discussion in open forum. The main source book will be 'Prohibition and Common Sense,' by Mr. Earl Douglass."

Southern Drys Organize Against Wet Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — More than 3000 citizens of the South are enlisted in a new movement to support the prohibition laws.

The new order was formed as the United Forces for Prohibition to combat activities of numerous wet groups which for many months have operated in this section. At the first meeting at Memphis Municipal Auditorium, more than 500 persons had to be turned away as thousands packed the spacious hall.

Committees including all creeds and classes have been appointed to work with other "law enforcement" organizations in extensive educational campaigns. No political stand has been taken.

Some of the most prominent persons of the South are allied in this new movement, which has the support of the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League, the Protestant Pastors Association and numerous civic leaders. The United Forces for Prohibition was organized shortly after local politicians and wet leaders had organized a big wet mass meeting. The dry meeting was the answer—and the south section of the auditorium was not sufficiently large to hold the crowds.

Organized Farmers Back Washington Dry Statute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash.—Farm organizations of Washington are back of prohibition. The executive committees of the Washington State Farm Bureau, the Washington State Grange, the Farmers Union and the Washington State Agricultural Council in a joint meeting in Yakima recently disapproved Initiative 61, which will be on the ballot in the November election.

This initiative measure if passed would repeal the prohibition laws of Washington and leave the State without effective control of liquor, the farm leaders held.

Drys to Map Out Campaign Against Wets in Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—A program for opposing any modification of the Volstead Act or any move for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will be worked out at a national convention of dry leaders here, Dec. 15 to 18.

The call just issued by Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America was addressed to all state superintendents and other Anti-Saloon League officials. Preliminary plans for the 1934 congressional elections will also be laid at the convention.

Although Congress convenes on Dec. 5, it is not expected to be ready to consider any legislation other than appropriation bills before January. The drys intend to have the November election results studied by that time and a program for the future at hand.

"The political situation involving prohibition," Dr. McBride said, in his notice of the meeting, "has made it desirable for us to determine the exact attitude of the next Congress, which will then have been elected and to outline our dry legislative program. We expect that the aggressive fight being made by the drys in the present senatorial and congressional campaigns will keep the Eighteenth Amendment from being changed by the next Congress."

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Miss Emma Wengl, Birmingham, Ala.
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Mrs. Phoebe Simmons, Milwaukee, Wis.
G. D. Simmons, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Henry Boulter, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. R. H. Wells, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel L. Gleitsman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Pansy W. Pope, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Mary D. Norris, West Haven, Conn.
George W. Norris, West Haven, Conn.
Miss Edith Norris, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. George C. Warner, West Haven, Conn.
Walter P. Cutler, Melrose Park, Penna.
Mrs. Grace Hargreaves, Westfield, N. J.
John Hargreaves, Westfield, N. J.
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Fred W. Jagel, Hollis, N. Y.
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M. McGowan Mosson, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. Ruby Waldron Nipps, Oberlin, Ohio.
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Compton Cosmic Ray Party Returns With Big Findings

Chicago Physicist's Conclusions Concerning Ray Differ From Current Hypotheses—Group Travels 50,000 Miles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 — Returning from his pursuit of the cosmic rays, which took him over a 50,000-mile course from South America and Australia to Alaska, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, University of Chicago physicist, is home again with important findings to announce.

After measuring the intensity of these rays as they strike the earth at widely scattered sites, Dr. Compton comes to conclusions which he says do not fit the hypotheses which have been current as to their nature.

The question among others which sends natural scientists up 19,000-foot mountain peaks with measuring apparatus is, roughly stated, whether the cosmic rays are electrical in nature or are pure wave forms.

That they appear to be electrical was stated by Dr. Compton from his finding that "the intensity of the rays is less near the magnetic equator than near the magnetic poles."

To account for this difference in intensity, Dr. Compton assumes that the earth is acting as a huge magnet in relation to the rays. His explanation is as follows:

"If the cosmic rays are electrified particles shot toward the earth from remote distances, as they seem to be, the effect of the earth's magnetic field will be to send the rays away from the equator and concentrate them at the poles. This, for example, is what happens in the aurora borealis, which is due to electrons shot toward the earth from the sun.

"If the cosmic rays are uncharged, like light rays or neutrons, they should not be affected by the earth's magnetic field."

The second important result of the expedition was the observation that the rays increase in intensity continuously with altitude.

"This would be expected if the rays were coming into the earth's atmosphere from outside and being absorbed by the atmosphere," Dr. Compton said. "If the rays had tended to diminish in intensity as the top of the atmosphere was approached, this would have been taken to support the wave theory."

Dr. Compton's work is part of an international study being made under his direction and supported jointly by the University of Chicago and the Carnegie Foundation. Six other expeditions in various parts of the globe are making or have completed measurements similar to his own. Two more parties are to start shortly, one of them to go with Admiral Byrd's expedition to Antarctica.

Some sidelights on the scientific expedition were given by the university in its announcement. During the tests of Mt. El Misti, in Peru, Dr. Compton and his wife, and 15-year-old son, Arthur Alan, who served as his assistant, camped for a week at a temperature of zero and made tests 24 hours a day. On Mt. Cook, in New Zealand, the heavy equipment had to be packed by the party over a mile of snow. In the Fox Basin, off Hudson Bay, probably the largest unexplored region on the continent, a new island 30 miles long was discovered by the Compton party, and named "Poole Island" for the captain of the tug "Ocean Eagle," which carried the group.

PANAMA INSTALLS PRESIDENT

PANAMA CITY., Pan., Oct. 3 (AP) —Mr. Harmodio Arias has been sworn in as the eighth elected President of the Republic of Panama in the presence of a solemn session of the National Assembly.

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HIGH BUILDINGS ADD TO BOSTON MOTOR PROBLEM

Experts Cite Fallacy of Erecting Big Structures in Congested City Areas

By W. CLIFFORD HARVEY

A number of Boston planning authorities and traffic experts who have gazed up the 300 feet of steel and concrete of the new federal post office building, are reciting a moral.

The moral is — don't build any more giant structures in congested city areas where the streets are already "trying to do the impossible."

In the opinion of Mr. Edward T. Hartman, state consultant on city zoning and planning, the post office building as well as other imposing structures that have reared their heads on Boston's sky line in the last few years, are "palliatives." Every building, he said, larger than the one it replaced, increases the volume of traffic unless this growth in traffic is accompanied by a wise and deliberately planned system of industrial decentralization.

While the traffic engineer gropes in his tool chest for the pass key to more effective weapons with which to combat traffic, emphasis is placed by Mr. Hartman and other planning experts on moving business into the suburbs as the ultimate solution to the traffic problem. He warned against the growing "trade complex" which he said blinds officials to the primary business of making the city a pleasant place to live and trade in.

"Regulations will help, but they will never solve the traffic problem," Mr. Hartman opined. "Planners must learn to follow through in their thinking. It is a laudable purpose to raise property values by building high structures, but it is the purpose of the planner to stabilize property values."

From the Cambridge side of the Charles River, the Boston sky line resembles the sloping sides of a mountain, the climb commencing at Kenmore Station and rising gradually to a peak at the State House on Beacon Hill. Built on the east side of the city, Boston's parade of tall buildings juts out of Beacon Hill roofs like so many giant smokestacks. They include, in addition to the new postal building, the United Shoe Machinery, American Telephone & Telegraph, Custom House, Washington Union and Second National Bank structures. Above them all looms the Custom House tower, but in massiveness of dimensions the post office building strikes the eye first.

At the rate Boston is building within the central trading district, Mr. Hartman stated, the city will have to prepare itself for an unprecedented rise in the vehicular tide. Unless decentralization is taken more seriously, the city will face staggering costs for such extreme measures as new elevated highways, subways and sunken roadways, he added. He pointed out that a survey revealed that Boston's present street system could take care of traffic adequately, if all down-town buildings were not more than four stories high. Furthermore, he explained that higher buildings, although tending to increase the assessed value of land, increased, in even greater ratio the necessity for widening streets and other costly projects which pile up the burden of the taxpapers.

"Every higher building increases the volume of traffic in the downtown districts," he declared, "and every increase in the volume of traffic above the point where it can be handled with reasonable efficiency, encourages the would-be shopper to do his buying in some more accessible territory, presumably the suburbs. So, decentralization is not alone for the good of the shopper but also for the expansion of industry."

He emphasized that the serpentine form of traffic winds through Bostons market area at an aggregate rate of 2,000,000,000 miles a year and the cost of keeping this serpent in motion he estimated at about $1,000,000,000 to motorists not to mention the "stupendous expense" to the city.

In commenting on the high building problem facing Boston, Mr. E. J. Brehaut, manager of the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared that it involved the conflict of convenience versus decentralization. The Boston post office building, which he said is expected to draw federal departments scattered throughout the city into the heart of Boston, is for the purpose of conveniently locating these departments where they are most in demand. So far as this building is concerned, he believes that convenience has the debatable edge over decentralization but, on the other hand, he considered decentralization in connection with business as a whole the acceptible solution to the traffic problem.

"The Park Square development points to the trend to decentralize rather than continue to displace horizontal transportation with elevators," he continued. "Sears, Roebuck & Co. has followed this new order by locating its huge plants in suburban territories. Large department stores in Boston have also found it profitable to build branch stores in the suburbs."

The Custom House and the post office, he pointed out, rear their heads majestically on the Hub City sky line as mute witnesses to the sovereignty of the National Government. The reason for this is that Boston limits its building heights to 155 feet straight up from the sidewalks, while the Federal Government can step in and run its buildings up to any height it desires.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Haverhill; High School Hall, Maine and Summer Streets, Haverhill, 7:45.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Opening George Washington Bicentennial Lecture of season; summary of ensuing programs, motion pictures, Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

West Roxbury Community: Opening dinner, Harbinger Club, Charles River Country Club, 7.

South End Women's Club: Meeting, address, "The Place of the Woman's Club in Present-Day Life," by Mrs. William D. King, 20 Union Park, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Mischief," 8:20.
Copley—"The Squeaker." 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Advertising Club: Luncheon meeting, address by Mr. Billy B. Van, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children: Bridge, Hotel Statler, afternoon.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Malden Old and New: Meeting, address, "The Romance of Fabrics," by Miss Katherine Osborn, 2:30, preceded by luncheon, Malden Club Hall.

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club: Meeting, musical program, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 2.

Women Organists' Club: Meeting, Copley Methodist Church, 10:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Squeaker," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz. Also Chelsea Porcelains, presented by Richard C. Paine; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Free guidance Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11, and music at 2:45. Sundays, music at 2 o'clock.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Through the month of October. Copies of 12th century Heike scrools.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Contemporary German art.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Portraits and other paintings by Helen Fabyan Bingham. Through Oct. 7.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 59 Boylston Street.—American Masters. Through Oct. 15.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

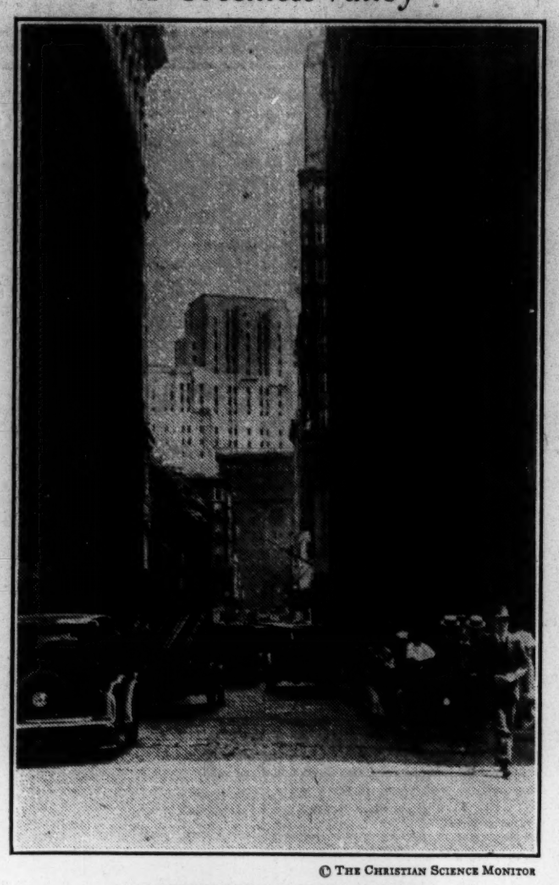
Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Aquatints by Cornelis Ploos van Amstel. Drawings by Emanuele Romano. Through Oct. 29.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5. Also portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Children's Art Center, 26 Rutland Street—Pallette-knife paintings by Francis Orville Libby. Through Oct. 15.

Whadjo Gallery, 168 Dartmouth Street—General exhibition.

A 'Greenless Valley'



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ONE OF BOSTON'S NARROW STREETS
The Closeness of the Tall Structures Can Be Seen Clearly, a Condition Which Is Causing Considerable Traffic Congestion. The New Federal Building Looms Up in the Background.

Boston Art Notes

Museum of Fine Arts

Frequent visitors at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts may be pleased to notice that there is always some new object or a complete rearrangement in a department; the museum is happily in a state of flux, subject to improvement. Last year brought a number of changes, especially in the painting wing. The galleries were reupholstered and rehung, certain canvases were tucked into storage, while others were dragged out, cleaned and exhibited. Changes this season may be noted in the Oriental department, where some of the greatest treasures of Chinese and Japanese painting have been placed on view.

In the large gallery of paintings, one may note a scene by the English painter, Thomas Gainsborough, "A Blind Man Crossing a Bridge." A fragile bridge, dense foliage, quiet stream, vaporous skies, are assembled into a solid, imaginative composition. The artist's touch is perceptible in every small detail, flicked off easily and with conviction. Gainsborough was concerned not alone with the material vision of nature, but with the sense of it. He was one of the Englishmen who brought knowledge, conviction, poetry to bear in the portrayal of nature. Looking closely at this work, one sees the forbidding artificial barriers of school, century and style disappear. Gainsborough is found to be kinsman artistically to Courbet and the later French naturalists whom we have come to isolate as modernists.

Mr. Hendy (curator of paintings) exercised good taste, and shows courage in the unconventional placing of a Karl Knaths abstraction with Whistlers and Cassatts. Mr. Hendy does not install according to labels and chronology; he follows the guidance of esthetic perceptiveness.

A special display has been set up in the new wing: a collection of eighteenth century English porcelains. In an adjoining gallery may be seen some specimens of Continental silver.

D. A.

VILLAGE GREEN MOVE PLANNED IN INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—A picture of bowmen practicing at the butts and pretty girls romping around the maypole is called up by the suggestion made by an official committee, that village greens should be established throughout Trinidad.

The committee hopes that village life would center round these greens, and that developing towns would thus be saved from becoming "a dull succession of streets."

Byrd Describes Economy League As Protest Army

A peaceful army of protest, with the objective of reducing the cost of federal, state and local governments by at least 25 per cent through organizing every segment of government, was the way in which Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, characterized the National Economy League as he left last night on a tour of 21 cities in behalf of the league.

Referring to the federal deficit of $400,000,000 already rolled up in 1932, he urged quick action lest as a heritage of indifference a burden of debt and taxation be passed on to other generations. Massachusetts is, he said, again initiating protest against "taxation without representation" and is intent on attracting every state in the Union into its orbit. As an organization soliciting the support of all the people its leadership should, he continued, represent labor, industry, and the farm and should enlist the greatest statesmen of opposite political tenets.

In an effort to clarify the stand of the league in respect to veterans relief payments, he indicated the belief that the majority of the veterans are in substantial agreement with the league. Asserting that the league is opposed to continued payments to veterans for disabilities not incurred in war service, he declared that only a minority of World and Spanish War veterans favor such payments. He added that these mooted payments are a paramount meance to the ecomonic welfare of the nation.

Declaring that the initiators of the league are themselves veterans and that the official personnel of the body includes men high in the ranks, he asserted it unthinkable that the league's purpose would be hostile to the welfare of the veterans. Opposition from the veterans he said, arises for the most part from ignorance of the league. Abusive attacks on its leaders will not, he declared, deter the league from its aim.

SOCIALIST FUND GROWS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Socialist Party leaders announced yesterday that one-third of the $100,000 set as a goal for campaign funds has been raised and extended their drive to Oct. 20 in an effort to obtain the balance.

REICH FACTIONS FLAUNT RIVALRY IN TWO PARADES

Hindenburg Acclaimed in Berlin, Young Hitlerites March at Potsdam

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 3—While in Berlin the government army, nationalist organizations and large crowds celebrated President von Hindenburg's anniversary and the venerable Field Marshal, in the uniform of the Kaiser's army, reviewed the parade, Herr Adolf Hitler gathered 50,000 boys and girls in his youth movement around him in Potsdam Sunday.

The keyword of this first convention of "Hitler youth" was "against reaction or revolution," Herr Baldur von Schirach, leader of the Hitler youth organization, stated, with unmistakable allusion to the present government. The destructive forces of reactionalism would be contrasted with the constructive forces of Socialism, he declared.

There exists a national party, Herr Schirach said, against which President von Hindenburg cannot issue a decree for dissolution as he did against the Parliament. In fact the day may come when Hitler youth will dissolve the von Papen Government, he forecast.

For two days quiet Postdam resembled a town under military occupation. Endless columns of yellow-clad Hitler youths with army kit and swastika badges and flags, thundering lorries with waving and cheering Hitlerites passed through the streets on their way to and from camp. It was a colorful picture when these boys and girls lined up in the Potsdam stadium listening to their leader. In torchlight and searchlight, the white blouses of the girl detachment shone forth beside the khaki dresses of the young women's organizations.

The black uniforms with silver braiding of the picked Hitler guards and the chocolate uniforms with red or pink stripes of the officers gave variety to the scene. Above fluttered the red flags with one horizontal white stripe of the Hitler youth movement, and blue flags with the white swastika of the girl detachments.

There was a time when youth could abstain from occupying itself with politics, Herr Hitler began. But meanwhile the nation has experienced a downfall and lost its rights and its work. Improvement cannot be effected from above, he said, obviously alluding to the von Papen Government, but must come from the people.

"You boys and girls must once more learn to feel as one nation, as brothers and sisters," he declared, and a wave of applause rose up.

This education cannot begin too early, Herr Hitler continued, education which will enable a man to feel himself first a German and only in the second place a member of some profession or class. Only great ideals can lead a people together.

The small boy must be taught to be defiant, strong and proud, and never capitulate. A new generation, Herr Hitler added, must grow up which is not cowardly. "If anyone believes he can destroy my movement he is mistaken," he declared.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably with showers Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate to southwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably showers Tuesday and in northwest portion late tonight; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably followed by showers Tuesday and in north portion late tonight; slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy followed by showers late tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in central portion late tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Tuesday probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds; partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	68	70	Montreal ...	52	66
Bismarck ...	46	74	Nantucket ...	66	68
Boston	64	78	New Orleans.	72	82
Buffalo	62	64	New York ...	64	76
Calgary	66	72	Norfolk, Va..	64	76
Charleston .	66	80	North Platte..	58	88
Chicago	40	54	Philadelphia.	62	78
Cincinnati ...	60	78	Phoenix,Ariz.	62	90
Denver	52	80	Pittsburgh ..	60	78
Eastport, Me.	58	64	Portland, Me.	58	70
Hatteras	66	76	Raleigh	62	78
Honolulu,T.H. ..		84	St. Louis ...	62	80
7 p. m. Oct. 2	78	..	St. Paul	54	78
Helena,Mont.	46	74	Salt Lake City	54	74
Huron, S. D.	54	80	San Francisco	58	62
Jacksonville.	60	78	SantaFe,N.M.	44	70
Kansas City.	62	80	Seattle	58	70
Key West ...	82	86	Tampa	76	84
Los Angeles .	60	72	Washington .	60	80
Memphis	62	76	Wichita,Kan.	64	76
Miami, Fla...	76	84	Williston,N.D.	44	66

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 3.
B—Maximum Oct. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:06 p. m., Tuesday 1:40 a. m.
Height of tides 11.4 feet, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:52 p. m.

STRONG UPTURN IN NEW ENGLAND FARMING CITED

Agriculture Department Reports Improvement in Other Lines

Definite assurances that New England agricultural and industrial interests are renewing their strength and confidence for a climb back to normalcy are contained in a bulletin issued today by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Although dealing primarily with agricultural activities, the report also points out that a definite improvement is noted in the boot and shoe industry, in wool, cotton and textiles, and in the building industry. Should this brighter outlook persist, the report explained, general purchasing power would improve during the next six months and the downward trend would be permanently checked.

The report anticipated no material change in the demand for agricultural products during the next six months with prices fluctuating, it said, according to increases or decreases in the available supply.

"In most lines," the department stated, "business improvement has continued into September and adverse factors seem to be diminishing. In many activities, the downward trend seems definitely checked for the time being at least."

It was explained that while consumers' purchases of goods in department and apparel stores in terms of total cash sales were still below that of last year, measured in volume of movement, purchases of goods were probably greater than last year. All in all, the department found only moderate gains but of a sufficiently persistent nature to warrant confidence and encouragement.

BROWN TO REMEMBER VISIT OF WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3—In commemoration of the visit of George Washington to the campus of Brown University, then Rhode Island College, in 1790, University Hall will be illuminated by candle light as it was for Washington, on the evening of Oct. 10, it was announced today. A tablet, giving the history of the visit, will be unveiled.

The celebration has been arranged to coincide with the fall meeting of the Brown Corporation. The tablet, designed by Prof. Will S. Taylor of the department of art and Mr. E. A. Burlingame, comptroller, will be presented to Mr. Henry D. Sharpe, chancellor and chairman of the celebration committee, and will be accepted by Prof. Clarence A. Barbour, president of the university.

LEGION HELD MENACE TO PEACE OF WORLD

The American Legion is the nation's most serious menace to world peace and financial recovery, the Rev. Dr. William L. Stidger declared yesterday from the pulpit of the Copley Methodist Church. The organization has a "mercenary concept of patriotism and is playing the rôle of an extortioner with its impossible demands empowered by political strength leveled at the Government."

He pictured the Legion as an organization with a lost leadership, lacking the confidence of the American people, of many of its own leaders and even of the youth of the nation. The hour has come, he continued, when organized opposition to the Legion is taking the field.

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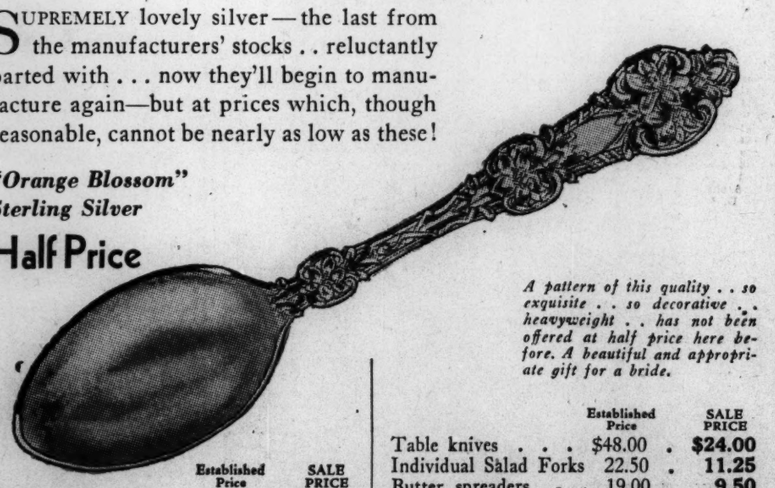
NIAGARA FALLS
Buffalo and Rochester
Tuesday, Oct. 1
RAILROAD FARE
Round $10.00 Trip
CHILDREN HALF FARE
ROUND TRIP INCLUDING SLEEPER
$12.25 to $15
Excursion train leaves Boston (So. Sta.) 6:30 P. M., returning from Niagara Falls, stopping at Buffalo and Rochester, Wednesday evening, Oct. 12.
For full particulars consult ticket agents or write to Pass. Traffic Dept., Boston.
Boston & Albany R. R.
(N. Y. C. R. R. Co., Lessee)

Wanamaker's
October Silver Sale
Brings beauty to your Home—more Economically than ever!

SUPREMELY lovely silver—the last from the manufacturers' stocks . . reluctantly parted with . . . now they'll begin to manufacture again—but at prices which, though reasonable, cannot be nearly as low as these!

"Orange Blossom"
Sterling Silver
Half Price



A pattern of this quality . . so exquisite . . so decorative . . heavyweight . . has not been offered at half price here before. A beautiful and appropriate gift for a bride.

	Established Price	SALE PRICE
Teaspoons, medium weight	$17.00	$8.50
Teaspoons, heavy weight	20.00	10.00
Dessert spoons	38.00	19.00
Table spoons	58.00	29.00
Soup spoons	36.00	18.00
Bouillon spoons	23.00	11.50
Dessert forks	37.00	18.50
Table forks	52.00	26.00
Dessert knives	42.00	21.00
Table knives	$48.00	$24.00
Individual Salad Forks	22.50	11.25
Butter spreaders	19.00	9.50
Coffee spoons	12.00	6.00
Iced Teaspoons	39.00	19.50
Pie Server	6.00	3.00
Steak Set, 2 pieces	10.00	5.00
Game Set, 2 pieces	13.00	6.50
Butter Knife	5.00	2.50
Cold Meat Fork	7.00	3.50

Also other pieces at sale prices
WANAMAKER'S—SILVER COURT STREET FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
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You CAN AFFORD THE BEST at Marshall & Snelgrove's

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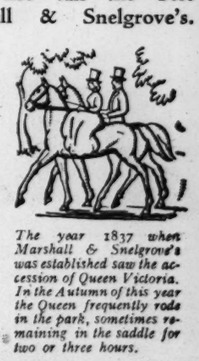
IF it were more widely realised the extent to which prices of best quality goods have fallen there would be a greater demand for the finer quality merchandise, which, owing to the prevailing conditions, is now available within reach of the most moderate means.



The year 1837 when Marshall & Snelgrove's was established saw the accession of Queen Victoria. In the Autumn of this year the Queen frequently rode in the park, sometimes remaining in the saddle for two or three hours.

IF you are not personally acquainted with Marshall & Snelgrove's, the very moderate prices prevailing there will be a revelation and will show that at this great house of quality you can afford the best.

AN INVITATION

is extended to ladies to visit the salons now whilst the autumn collections are complete. An account at Marshall & Snelgrove saves time and trouble when shopping, and full details, together with copies of our new booklets, will be gladly supplied on request.

An Example of Marshall & Snelgrove Value:-
'NEWMARKET'—A Three-piece Suit for Town or Country, in Colne Valley Saxony Suiting. The overcoat is fully lined with Silk. In Checks of black and white, nigger and stone, nigger and fawn, nigger and beige, and nigger and brown. Price 6½gns.
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Solution of Year's Struggle Over Manchuria Is Planned in League Report

LYTTON TAKES STRONG LINE ON MANCHURIA

Summary of Text Shows Case Is Put Squarely Up to League

GENEVA, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Lytton commission report, published yesterday by the League of Nations Secretariat, inferentially condemns Japan's military occupation of Manchuria, its organization of the State of Manchukuo, and proposes convening an advisory Sino-Japanese conference to agree on a special administrative régime for Manchuria.

This report is based on the findings of a commission created by the League which spent the entire spring and summer in the Far East investigating relations between Japan and China. Its members were Lord Lytton of Great Gritain, Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy of the United States Army, Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Marescotti of Italy, Gen. H. E. Claudel of France and Dr. Heinrich Schnee of Germany.

It will be presented for formal consideration by the League Council on Nov. 14. This delay was at the request of Japan, which will send a special delegate to present the Japanese case.

The principle of the open door should be maintained not only from the legal standpoint, but in the actual practices of banking trade and industry, the report declares.

Responsibility on League

Without recommending any form of international action against Japan, the document lays on the League Council responsibility for carrying out its proposed solution in conformity with the provisions of the League Covenant, the Briand-Kellogg pact and the Nine Power Treaty.

The commission does not hold China blameless for the situation in the East, but sharply indicts China's governmental weakness and administrative disorders. Moreover, the report insists on the necessity for China to satisfy Japanese economic interests in Japan and in Manchuria.

"The final requisite for a satisfactory solution," says the report, "is temporary international coöperation in the internal reconstruction of China."

China's Integrity Necessary

Emphasizing the fundamental interests and responsibility of foreign powers other than Japan, the document states:

Any real, lasting solution by agreement must be compatible with the stipulations of existing multilateral treaties on which is based the peace organization of the world.

The considerations which actuated representatives of the powers at the Washington conference are still valid. It is quite as much in the interests of the powers now as it was in 1922 to assist in the reconstruction of China, and the maintenance of her sovereignty, her territorial and administrative integrity, as indispensable to the maintenance of peace.

Any disintegration of China might lead, perhaps rapidly, to serious international rivalries which would become all the more bitter if they should happen to coincide with rivalries between diverse social systems.

This could be interpreted as a reference to the possibility of a conflict involving Soviet Russia.

Finally," said the report, "the interests of peace are the same the world over. Any loss of confidence in the application of the principles of the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris in any part of the world diminishes the value and efficacy of those principles everywhere.

Two suggestions for settlement the report condemns as unsatisfactory:

Manchukuo Régime Condemned

They are restoration of the status quo ante which the Chinese have been demanding, and the maintenance of the present Manchurian régime.

The first, says the report, would be no solution. Since the present conflict arose out of conditions prevailing before September, 1931, to restore those conditions would be merely to invite a repetition of the trouble.

Maintenance and recognntion of the present régime in Manchuria would be equally unsatisfactory. Such a solution does not appear to be compatible with fundamental principles existing in international obligations nor with good understanding between the two countries upon which peace in the Far East depends.

It is opposed to the interests of China, it disregards the wishes of the people of Manchuria, and it is at least questionable whether it would ultimately serve the permanent interests of Japan.

Establishment of a special autonomous régime for the three eastern provinces of China under the sovereignty of the Central Chinese Government is possible, the report declares, "if China and Japan could recognize the identity of their chief interests, and if they were willing to make those interests include the maintenance of peace and the establishment of cordial relations with each other."

The report lays down a full outline of a settlement which it suggests be reached through an advisory conference of the two disputing parties and representatives of the disputed provinces.

Proposed Peace Solution

A satisfactory solution for permanent peace must conform to the following 10 principles, says the report:

1. Compatibility with interests of both China and Japan.
2. Consideration of the interests of Russia.
3. Conformity with the League Covenant, the Briand-Kellogg pact and the Nine Power Treaty.
4. Recognition of Japan's interests in Manchuria.
5. Establishment of new treaty relations between China and Japan.
6. Effective provision for settlement of future disputes.
7. Manchurian autonomy.
8. Internal security against external aggression.
9. Encouragement of economic rapprochement between China and Japan.
10. International coöperation in Chinese reconstruction.

This tenth principle conforms to the suggestion of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the report says.

Realization of this plan should have happy results for the whole world, the commissioners wrote, but without Sino-Japanese conciliation no solution can succeed.

"Young Japan clamors for strong measures in China and a policy of thoroughness in Manchuria," the report says, "at heart the problem for Japan lies in her anxiety concerning the political development of modern China and the future to which it is tending."

China's Need of Reconstruction

As for China, now in the throes of evolution, "all other claims of her newly awakened nationalism should be subordinated to the one dominating need for effective internal reconstruction of the state."

Turning to the proposed advisory Sino-Japanese conference, the report suggests that neutral observers might assist if the parties to the conference agreed.

"If the conference is unable to reach an agreement on any particular point," it is suggested, "it would submit to the Council the point of difference and the Council would then attempt to obtain an agreement."

The results of the advisory conference, says the report, should be embodied in four separate instruments.

First, a declaration by the Government of China constituting a special administration for the three eastern provinces in terms recommended by the advisory conference.

Second, a Sino-Japanese treaty dealing with Japanese interests.

Third, a Sino-Japanese treaty of conciliation, arbitration, nonaggression and mutual assistance.

Fourth, a Sino-Japanese commercial treaty.

There is one chapter narrating the events in Manchuria beginning with the outbreak of hostilities at Mukden Sept. 18, last year.

Japan's Act Not Self-Defense

After giving the conflicting Japanese and Chinese versions of the events which provoked that incident, the committee gives as its opinion that "the military operations of Japanese troops during that night cannot be regarded as measures of legitimate self-defense," as the Japanese claimed.

The Japanese blamed the Mukden incident on an explosion on the railroad line which they testified created a break in the line of 31 inches. However, the Japanese also testified that a train from Changchun to Mukden passed over the break at full speed shortly after the explosion, arriving in Mukden undamaged and on time.

The commissioners condemned the bombing of Chinchow from the air. "Bombing of a civil administration by military forces cannot be justified," they wrote.

Describing the character of the opposition to the Japanese after the Chinese withdrew within the Great Wall, the report states:

It has been the practice of the Japanese to describe indiscriminately as "bandits" all forces now opposed to them.

There are in fact, apart from bandits, two distinct categories of organized resistance. Novely, regular and irregular Chinese troops.

The Tientsin and Nanking incidents and the Shanghai operations are recounted in detail, but without an attempt to fix responsibility.

The commissioners, however, frankly characterize the Government of Manchukuo as formed and supported artificially by Japanese military and civil officials, without genuine support from the local population.

Manchu "Autonomy" Move

After a long analysis of the Manchukuo situation, the report concludes:

Since Sept. 18, 1931, the activities of Japanese military authorities, in civil as well as military matters, were marked by essentially political considerations. It is clear that the independence movement, which never had been heard of in Manchukuo before September, 1931, was made possible only by the presence of Japanese troops.

A group of Japanese civil and military officials, both active and retired, who were in close touch with the new political movement in Japan conceived, organized and carried through this movement as a solution to the situation in Manchuria as it existed after the events of Sept. 18.

The Japanese general staff, says the report, knew from the beginning what use would be made of the autonomy movement in Manchuria.

"While there were a number of factors which contributed to the creation of 'Manchukuo,'" the commissioners wrote, "two which in combination were most effective and without which, in our judgment, the new state could not have been formed, were the presence of Japanese troops and the activities of Japanese officials, both civil and military."

The report disclosed that the commission had difficulty in discovering the real attitude of the inhabitants of Manchuria toward the Manchukuo régime.

Witnesses Frightened

The Japanese gave the commission a strong protective guard which frightened away witnesses. Interviews, says the report, "usually were arranged with considerable difficulty and in secrecy and many informed us that it was too dangerous for them to meet us even in this way."

Most of the delegations interviewed were introduced by Japanese or Manchukuo authorities and the commissioners indicated that they were skeptical of the genuineness of the testimony obtained from these delegations.

"In some cases," they wrote, "persons who presented statements informed us afterward that they had been written or substantially revised by Japanese and were not to be taken as expressions of their real feelings."

The commission received 1550 letters from farmers, tradesmen, students and workers in the towns, which were analyzed by their experts.

"All these 1550 letters except two were bitterly hostile to the new 'Manchukuo Government' and to the Japanese." Says the report, "they appeared to be sincere and spontaneous expressions of opinion."

Then, summarizing all the evidence, the commissioners state:

We have come to the conclusion that there is no general Chinese support for the "Manchukuo Government" which is regarded by local Chinese as an instrument of the Japanese.

Intimidation in Boycotts

Of the Chinese boycotts which Japan has contended are really acts of war, the commission says:

Our conclusion is that the Chinese boycotts are both popular and organized; that though they originate in and are supported by strong national sentiment, they are controlled and directed by organizations which can start or call them off, and that they are enforced by methods which certainly amount to intimidation. While many separate bodies are involved in the organization, the main controlling authority is the Kuomintang.

The report then discusses the Kuomintang:

In this connection the question of relations between the government and the Kuomintang must be considered. Of the responsibility of the latter there can be no question. It is the controlling and coördinating organ behind the whole boycott movement. The Kuomintang may be the maker and master of the Government, but to determine at what point the resporisibility of the party ends and that of the Government begins is a complicated problem of constitutional law on which the commission does not feel it proper to pronounce.

The commission says whether the application of the boycott to the trade of one country is consistent with friendly relations or in conformity with treaty obligation is a problem for international law and expresses the hope that this problem will be "regulated by international agreement" at an early date.

Manchurian 'Extension of China'

Discussing the population of Manchuria, the report continues:

The millions of Chinese farmers now settled permanently on the land have made Manchuria in many respects a simple extension of China south of the wall. The three eastern provinces have become almost as Chinese in race, culture and national sentiment as the neighboring provinces of Hopei and Shantung, from which most of the immigrants came.

Because of the "undestionable strategic and political advantages" which Manchuria affords China proper, and especially North China, the report says "to cut off these provinces from the rest of China, either legally or actually, would be to create for the future a serious problem which would endanger peace by keeping alive the hostility of China and rendering probable the continued boycott of Japanese goods."

The commission states in the report that it recognizes the great importance of Manchuria in the economic development of Japan and does not consider "unreasonable her demand for the establishment of a stable government which would be capable of maintaining the order necessary for the economic development of the country."

"However," the commission says, "such conditions can only be guaranteed by an administration which is in conformity with the wishes of the population and which takes full account of their feelings and aspirations." The report further suggests that capital necessary for economic development in Manchuria can be obtained "only in an atmosphere of external confidence and internal peace."

Japan's Policy Examined

It is indicated in the report that Japan's policy in Manchuria may have been influenced less by economic considerations than by the anxiety of Japan for her own security. While the commission expresses sympathy with this anxiety, the report expresses doubt as to whether the "military occupation of Manchuria for an indefinite period, involving, as it must, a heavy financial burden, is really the most effective way of insuring against this external danger; and whether, in the event of aggression having to be resisted in this way, the Japanese troops in Manchuria would not be seriously embarrassed if they were surrounded by a restive or rebellious population backed by a hostile China."

In this connection the report suggests:

It is surely in the interest of Japan to consider also other possible solutions of the problem of security, which would be more in keeping with the principles on which rests the present peace organization of the world, and analogous to arrangements concluded by other great powers in various parts of the world. She might even find it possible, with the sympathy and good will of the rest of the world, and at no cost to herself, to obtain better security than she will obtain by the costly method she is at present adopting.

Of the Russian interests involved, the report says the commission has not been able to obtain direct information nor to ascertain the views of the U. S. S. R. on the Manchurian question.

But even without such sources of direct information, the commission says, "it cannot overlook the part played by Russia in Manchuria nor the important interests which the U. S. S. R. have in that region as owners of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and of the territory beyond the northern and northeast frontiers," and concludes:

It is clear that any solution of the problem of Manchuria which ignored the important interests of the U. S. S. R. would risk a future breach of the peace and would not be permanent.

Year of Dramatic History Recorded In Sino-Japanese Complications

Events in the Far East have crowded into a historic year in the following sequence:

Sept. 18, 1931: Short section of South Manchuria Railroad torn up near Mukden, resulting within a few days in Japanese occupation of strategic points in area the size of New York and Pennsylvania. This followed the murder of a Japanese, Captain Nakamura, on June 27, which brought the already strained Sino-Japanese relations to a breaking point.

Sept. 19: League Council tackles situation, and receives repeated assurances from Japan that troops will withdraw without delay.

Oct. 16: American representative sits with League Council to consider situation produced after extension of Japanese occupation and bombing of several towns.

Oct. 24: Council, minus Japan, asks for withdrawal of troops by Nov. 16.

Nov. 16: After severe fighting in Manchuria, and extension of Japanese occupation, Council meets in Paris and fails to take any effective action.

Dec. 9: Council closes its session by setting up commission to give impartial report on entire Manchurian question.

January, 1932: Japan completes occupation of all Manchuria, destroying last vestige of administration under Chinese control.

Jan. 7: American Government warns both China and Japan that it will not recognize any agreement or situation established contrary to existing treaties.

Jan. 9: Inquiry Commission completed under Lord Lytton, with American, French, German and Italian colleagues.

Jan. 25: Japan threatens to occupy Shanghai, as result of anti-Japanese boycott and clashes between nationals.

Jan. 25: Council meets, attempts to avert occupation and fighting, fails. United States seeks coöperation with Great Britain in attempt to deal with Shanghai crisis directly.

Jan. 29: China invokes Articles 10 and 15 of League Covenant, with state of war in offing.

Feb. 16: Neutral Council members appeal to Japan to use only peaceful means in settling dispute.

Feb. 20: Despite appeal of all great powers, Japan launches offensive in Shanghai which leads to protracted battle between two armies.

Feb. 24: In letter to Senator Borah, Secretary Stimson reaffirms American intention to uphold open door in China and Manchuria, and threatens possible increase in American navy.

March 3: Special Assembly meets on China's call, while troops around Shanghai withdraw, and after week of intense criticism of Japan's actions, sets up Committee of 19 to follow events.

Aug. 8: Secretary Stimson emphasizes American policy of nonrecognition and coöperation with other powers in anticipation of recognition of Manchukuo State by Japan.

Sept. 15: Manchukuo and Japan sign protocol of recognition validating Japanese "iron frame" controlling Manchurian administration.

Nov. 14: League Council will consider Lytton report.

Lytton Bases Peace In East on Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

vented by officials from giving evidence to them. Of 1550 letters received by the commission from Manchurians, all except two were bitterly hostile to the new Government and to the Japanese. The commission states that there is no indication that the so-called Government will be able to carry out many of its proposed reforms. The present inhabitants of Manchuria are recognized to be thoroughly Chinese in race, culture and national sentiment. The report considers that serious consequences would follow the cutting off of these provinces from the rest of China.

Recognizing the economic importance of Manchuria to Japan, the commission recommends that China, "as soon as cordial relations are re-established" should abandon the organized boycotts against Japanese commerce. But it denies that economic considerations entitle Japan to control the economic or political development of Manchuria. It finds that the "economic requirements of China and Japan, unless disturbed by political considerations would lead to mutual understanding and coöperation, not to conflict."

Historical Discovery

An important historical revelation in the report is the discovery that the "alleged engagement by the Chinese plenipotentiary at the Peking conference, November and December, 1905, regarding the so-called 'parallel railways' is not contained in any formal treaty," but merely in a statement of intention by the Chinese, found in the minutes of that meeting.

There is a general impression here that the report will draw the powers nearer together in their attitude on the Sino-Japanese question. It reminds them that it is as much in their interest now as in 1922 to assist the reconstruction of China and to maintain its sovereignty and its territorial and administrative integrity. France has recently been swinging more closely into line with the smaller states of the League, which have always been sympathetic toward China. In view of the close understanding now existing between France and England it is expected that Great Britain may be lead to alter somewhat its attitude on the Far Eastern question. Generous consideration has been given throughout the report to the interests which Soviet Russia has in Manchuria.

Lecture for Japan

The report does not openly accuse Japan of having violated the League Covenant, the Pact of Paris, or the Nine-Power Treaty, but merely remarks that Japan justified seizure and occupation of Chinese territory as legitimate acts of self-defense and not inconsistent with the multilateral treaties.

The commission finds some justification for Japan in the peculiar situation of Manchuria, which has no parallel elsewhere in the world. It declares: "This is not a case in which one country has declared war on another country without previously exhausting the opportunities for conciliation provided under the Covenant of the League of Nations."

Considerable comment has been aroused by the veritable "lecture" which the commission delivers to Japan on the subject of its military policy. The report expressed doubt whether military occupation of Manchuria is the most effective way of insuring Japan against outside attacks. It reminds supporters of this "positive" policy in Japan, who have been pioneers in the present "delicate undertaking" in Manchuria, that "even in Japan appropriate means must be found for attaining every end."

The general impression is that the commission has acquitted itself admirably and presented a courageous, clear and convincing report. It is felt that important new steps have been taken toward the solution of a problem which has vexed the world for more than a year.

Japanese Press Regards Report as 'Historical' Without Vital Force

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 3—General opinion is that the Lytton report will have no direct effect on the Manchurian situation since Japan will not accept the commission's idea of China maintaining territorial sovereignity over Manchukuo with the League of Nations supervising direct Sino-Japanese negotiations.

The press generally considers the report a mere historical document without immediate vital force. Even the usually conservative Asahi says the report reflects the commission's "distorted viewpoint."

A Foreign Office spokesman said Japan will largely ignore the Lytton recommendations, but is, however, hurrying the Government's observations regarding the report, which will be complete within two or three weeks and dispatched to Geneva by a messenger.

Asked if the report makes more likely Japan's eventual resignation from the League, the spokesman replied that it was impossible to forecast this until it was seen what the League intends to do. He emphasized that acceptance of the Lytton recommendations was impossible in view of Japan's recognition of Manchukuo.

In answer to the question if the protocol under which Japan recognized Manchukuo could cover arrangements with China envisaged in the report, the spokesman replied: "There appears no room for such arrangements." Continuing he said the Government considers the report contains nothing unfair to China but much unfair to Japan.

The Araki expressed the opinion that the report was more unfavorable than had been expected. However, Japan's fundamental program of establishing a peaceful situation in the Orient will not be altered, it said.

The situation in northwest Manchuria continues chaotic. Tsitsihar reports two Japanese columns repulsed 2000 guerrillas, who attacked Anganchi yesterday, temporarily occupying the Anganchi Railway Station and severing the Chinese Eastern Railway, likewise the Taonan-Anganchi line.

The fighting near Anganchi continued all yesterday, the Japanese claiming that the Chinese left 300 casualties on the field, while the Japanese casualties were small.

Japanese airplanes were dispatched to succor a Japanese detachment surrounded by Chinese near Tahsing.

Minor fighting also occurred outside of Shanhaikwan, where Chinese any Manchukuo patrols outside of the city walls clashed overnight. Japanese troops intervened, restoring order, and attempted to establish a neutral zone.

French Cabinet Meetings To Fix Attitude on Report

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 3—M. Edouard Herriot, the Premier, absent from Paris until late this evening, and with most of the officials of the Quai D'Orsay still at Geneva, there was little comment here today on the Lytton Commission's report.

A spokesman at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicated that the Government would doubtless concur with the general conclusions of the report, reasserting that France stood for maintenance of the League Covenant, the Kellogg Pact and other treaties in the Orient, as well as the Occident.

M. Herriot is due to arrive in Paris tonight from Vesoul, where in a political address yesterday in honor of M. Jules Jeanneney, president of the Senate, he affirmed once more that France's sole aim in foreign affairs was the organization of peace. The French Government's stand in regard to the Lytton commission's report will probably be fixed at the Cabinet meetings which are to be held tomorrow and Wednesday.

Chinese Press Opposes Terms of Settlement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3—Disapproval of the Lytton report in the Chinese press almost equals that in Tokyo. The newspapers all consider description of the occupation "adequate" but condemn the recommendations for settlement. The Shanghai Sinwanpao says: "The report bases settlement upon the interests of the two parties to the dispute rather than upon right and justice. Is an aggressor entitled to any consideration for her illegitimate interests?" The Sinwanpao considers that the proposed international coöperation in the reconstruction of China threatens its sovereignty.

The Shunpao declared the report paid unnecessary attention to the Chinese boycott and Japanese economic interests in China which are not connected with Manchuria. The China Times says: "The report represents merely an attempt to strain the League Covenant to meeting existing facts and is by no means an assessment of the facts in the light of the Covenant."

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Lo Wen-kan expressed gratitude for the "commission's painstaking labors in behalf of international peace," but declined to discuss any parts in the report except those describing the past year in Manchuria, which he declared "confirm Japan's guilt."

OLD LONDON GATE FOR SALE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The gates of Catherine Court which occupied a site on Tower Hill, London, from 1734 until demolished recently, are now offered for sale. Made of wrought iron, the gates are surmounted by a two-faced bronze figure believed to represent the head of Janus. This relic of Old London is now owned by the Port of London Authority.

Lytton Report Unable to Move Japan From Policy in Manchuria, Muto Asserts

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Oct. 3 (AP)—Irrespective of the findings of the Lytton Commission, Japan will pursue its already established policies in Manchuria, declared Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, Japan's supreme military and diplomatic representative in Manchuria, in a statement written for The Associated Press.

"In coöperation with the Government of Manchukuo," said the General, "we shall preserve the peace in Manchuria. No third party will be allowed to alter this high resolve.

"We will willingly coöperate with the League of Nations for the attainment of world peace, but to change the present status of Manchukuo would only disturb the peace of the Orient.

"The Lytton report contains many unfortunate misunderstandings and misconceptions.

"Japan's action in Manchuria on Sept. 18 last year (the date of the outbreak of hostilities at Mukden) was in self-defense. Our action must not be judged by a third disinterested party.

"The allegation by the Lytton Commission that there is no spontaneous independence movement in Manchuria can be based only on willful propapanda by the old militaristic régime.

"It is totally wrong for the Commission to say that the presence of the Japanese army in Manchuria and the activities of Japanese civil and military authorities constituted the decisive cause by which Manchukuo was established.

"Manchukuo was organized by the free will of the people whose minds naturally were set at ease by the presence of the Japanese army.

"The report rightly says that restoration of Manchuria to the status it had before the entrance of the Japanese army would only create fresh trouble.

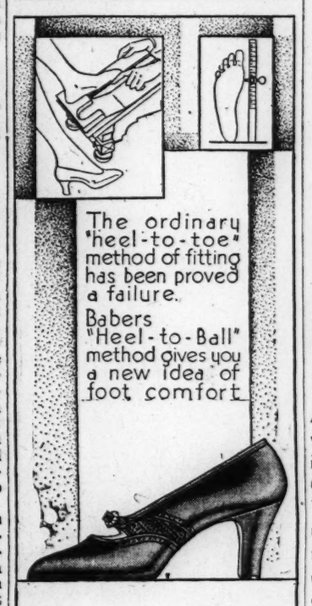
"By the same reasoning we can say that restoration of Manchuria to the status it had prior to March 1 (when Manchukuo declared its independence) will lead to nothing but fresh disturbances.

"I repeat that neither the League of Nations nor any other power can change our determination to pursue our established aims in Manchuria."

COURT DECLARES DAVIS MISTRIAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Trial of Senator James J. Davis (R.) of Pennsylvania came to an abrupt end today. Judge Frank J. Coleman declaring a mistrial because two of the jurors communicated with defense attorneys over the week end.

Senator Davis was charged with violation of federal lottery laws in the conduct of charity balls by the Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is director-general.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MEXICO THROWS DOWN GAUNTLET AGAINST PAPACY

President Issues Strong Warning Following New Encyclical

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Mexican Government threw down the gauntlet to the Vatican today over last Friday's encyclical in which Pope Pius XI protested against what he called "the new and legal persecution" of the church and Roman Catholics in the country.

"If the insolent, defiant attitude shown in the recent encyclical continues," President Abelardo L. Rodriguez said in a statement, "I am determined that the churches will be converted into schools and shops for the benefit of the nation's proletariat classes."

The President's statement was followed by an announcement that the National Chamber of Deputies would meet late today to consider the encyclical.

"In an unforeseen and absurd manner," the statement said, "there has been published the encyclical 'Acerba Anima,' the tone of which does not surprise us because methods filled with falsehood against this country are characteristic of the Papacy.

"To protest against the laws that in their conception oppress the liberty of the church openly incites the Mexican clergy to disobedience of existing laws and provokes a social disorder within the eternal work of the clergy, which is unable to resign itself to the loss of its dominion of souls and possession of property, by which means it held in complete lethargy the proletariat classes that were impiously exploited.

(The Pope's protest was directed particularly at the laws limiting the number of priests in each Mexican state to as few as one priest to each 100,000 inhabitants in the State of Vera Cruz. The Pontiff said approval or spontaneous real coöperation was forbidden, but decided on formal cooperation.)

"Mexico has now entered into a complete period of stable institutional government," the President continued, "of progress and achievement, and it will not permit the reentry into national affairs of a subject whose official existence is not recognized in our laws, which have provided for complete separation of the church and state.

"The present Government, which emanated from the revolution, founded on principles that included the complete liberation of the people, enjoys the full support of the nation's masses, who will not tolerate the domination of a foreign power.

"In answer to the open incitation made to the clergy to provoke agitation, I declare that at the slightest manifestation of disorder, the Government will proceed with full energy to definitely resolve the problem that has cost this nation so much blood and sacrifice."

Señor Luis Leon, who is expected to lead the debate in the Chamber of Deputies today, indicated he would charge that the encyclical was issued as a counter-attack to what he said was "now virtually conclusive that directors of the Mexican Catholic clergy were behind the assassination of President-elect Alvaro Obregon" in 1928.

Following papal instructions, the Mexican archbishops repeatedly this year has issued ecclesiastical decrees cautioning the faithful against disorder or trouble. These decrees have made it plain the church officials wanted to obey existing religious laws, but under protest, and reserving the right to seek modifications at some future date.

Opens Tonight

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISS JANE COWL

In "The Man With a Load of Mischief," at the Plymouth Theater.

QUEBEC WOULD BAN IMPROPER JOURNALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—That journalism which caters to the elements which cause racial and other forms of disorder; that which thrives upon blackmail and those publications which are of an immoral nature, will be banned in the Province of Quebec in the near future, according to a prediction made here by the Provincial Premier, Mr. L. A. Taschereau. The time has come, he intimated, for the Quebec Legislature to do its utmost to put an end to these types of journalism.

The majority of these publications were published in provinces other than Quebec, stated Mr. Taschereau, and the reputation of many of our best citizens is at the mercy of the blackmailing policy of some of these journals. "The time has arrived for action and we will consider the matter before the next session of the Legislature," he said.

ALABAMA PASSES STATE DEFICIT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 3—A law calculated to prevent the State from running up deficits in the future, as recommended by the Brookings Institution following a survey of Alabama's governmental system has been passed by the Legislature. The Governor is given blanket power in case appropriations exceed income to cut the allotments to each department pro rata. Heretofore he has not had this authority and the State is now estimated to be $20,000,000 in debt as a result of the severe decline in tax receipts.

The law also establishes the office of state comptroller, appointed by the Governor and removed by him at will, who is required to audit all departmental accounts and prescribe all accounting and business forms. He is required also to submit an annual report showing the financial condition of the State.

ARIZONA COURT RECESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—When the Arizona Supreme Court stood at recess for its summer vacation, a degree of pride was expressed by the Justices over the fact that only three perfected cases on the calendar remained untried. Since adjournment, about 25 more cases have been completed by appealing attorneys and the fall term is expected to have a well-filled docket.

FARMER FINDS ANIMALS REACT TO FRIENDLINESS

Henniker (N. H.) Man Enjoys Comradeship of Four-Footed Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENNIKER, N. H.—Taming animals through love for them has been the secret of success of Mr. Wallace Morse, farmer and nature lover of this town. Without any desire to train these "pets," as he calls them, and merely with the thought of making them his friends, Mr. Morse has spent much time talking to the creatures of the woods.

In Mr. Morse's friendly kitchen, which has served as the temporary home of many birds and little animals, the writer found in a wooden cage two medium sized robins. One, whose broken wing Mr. Morse once healed but which can no longer fly, had become nurse for birds of the neighborhood.

"When young birds fall from their nests or are found disabled by the people around here, they are often brought to me," explained Mr. Morse. "One robin feeds them until they are ready to go out into the world. Sometimes when there are several little ones to be fed, he goes on giving them food until they fall asleep. Then, if he still thinks they haven't had enough, he will wake them up every little while and if they open their mouths, he feeds them more. Sometimes on a very busy day, he will spend so much time feeding other birds that I have to make him take care of himself and eat something."

Mr. Morse led the way to one of his pastures where a yoke of twin oxen, the pets of which he is proudest, were grazing. As he walked toward them, he called, "Here Lion, here Tige!" And like two leviathans rising from a sea of grass, they snorted and came to meet him. Together the glossy black creatures weigh 5177 pounds. Their necks and shoulders are so massive that for heavy work Mr. Morse had a special yoke for them.

At one time, a cat in the Morse household became the close friend of a small robin which, having fallen from its nest, was brought to Mr. Morse. When the cat crept under the stove for a warm nap, the robin followed it and snuggled up between its front paws with perfect confidence.

On numerous occasions he has played with black snakes, usually considered timid and by some even dangerous reptiles. Mr. Morse has had raccoons, squirrels, skunks and other animals as his guests.

He was particularly emphatic in his remarks about cruelty to both wild and domestic animals. "Every skunk killed means a loss of $1 to the farmer," he said, explaining the service these animals render in saving crops.

BROUN TO OPEN FORD HALL LECTURES

Ford Hall Forum opens its twenty-fifth season Oct. 16 with Mr. Heywood Broun, New York author and columnist. He is followed on the next Sunday by Mr. Hendrick Van Loon, historian. The adult education department of the forum announces two new courses in addition to those of preceding years. A course of 30 lectures in the history of Chinese culture by Prof. T. T. Chang, research fellow of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and a war study group to study causes of war, constitute the added courses.

Among the other speakers are: Dr. Julius Curtius, former Foreign Minister of Germany; Bhimrao R. Ambedkar, an "untouchable" of Bombay; Baroness Ishmoto of Japan; Sir Norman Angell of England; Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University; Mr. Roger W. Babson, president of the Babson Institute, and Dr. Sherwood Eddy.

AGASSIZ MUSEUM OPEN HOURS CHANGED

Curtailment in the budget of the Agassiz Museum, Cambridge, for the next six months, necessitates a new schedule of exhibition hours to go into effect today, according to an announcement by Dr. Thomas Barbour, director of the museum. Under this schedule the exhibition of collections will be regularly open to the public only on Saturdays and Sunday afternoons instead of daily.

The change, applying to all divisions of the museum including the collection of glass flowers, is part of the general program of economy which has been adopted at the university. It is expected to be of temporary nature only, probably for a six months' period. The new hours will be from 9:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. on Saturdays and from 1:00 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. on Sundays. Teachers in the public schools and in neighboring colleges may have access to the collections during the week by notifying Dr. Barbour three days in advance.

RYAN CAUTIONS AGAINST SPEED

Truck drivers and speedsters figured so prominently in the 19 motor fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week that Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, again made urgent appeal for their coöperation in cutting down highway hazards and enabling the State to record its first decrease in motor accidents in many years.

According to the records to date for the year, there have been 583 fatalities compared with last year's record of 611 for the corresponding period. Last week's total, however, cut down the improved showing for the year as there were only 14 fatalities in the corresponding week of last year. There were 1540 licenses revoked or suspended last week, 1087 for insurance cancellations and 90 for driving after drinking, the Registrar reported.

Two Tons of 'Ox Power'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Edmund F. Hawes, Auburndale, Mass.

"HERE LION, HERE TIGE"

Mr. Wallace Morse, With His Pet Twin Oxen.

Prohibition Pays, Citizens' Forum Speaker Declares

Prohibition is a good investment even from a purely financial standpoint, according to the Rev. Dr. James Earl Shultz. Addressing the Citizens' Forum last night in Wesleyan Hall, this Boston pastor answered the argument that enforcement is expensive with the statement that for every dollar spent in enforcement, the Government has received a return of $3.66 in fines and confiscated goods.

Dr. Shultz does not believe prohibition has had a chance to demonstrate its value as yet. It took far more than 13 years to wipe out slavery, he added. The nation has had prohibition long enough, however, for many people to have forgotten the misery and suffering licensed liquor brings. Dry workers, he concluded, must carry on a tremendous educational campaign to combat the insidious wet propaganda.

Mr. Oscar McKinney, vice-chairman of the Massachusetts state committee of the Prohibition Party, referred to wet propaganda as an attempt on the part of a few millionaires to "sell" the thought that prohibition has failed to the American people. By repeal, they hope to shift the tax burden to the poor men, he said.

The stand of the major party platforms and presidential candidates on prohibition was deplored by Mr. Baldwin W. Gause, leader of the Forum. However, since the President has nothing to do with changing the Constitution, and Congress, controlled by drys anyway, may only propose a change, he does not think the dry cause is as badly off as it seems on first glance. He announced that October meetings of the Forum would deal entirely with prohibition, while November meetings will be devoted to labor problems and December to disarmament.

Germans Revive Middle Ages Custom Of Building Houses 'Across the Street'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany's modern residential structures have revived one of the customs of the Middle Ages—the quaint practice of building houses "across the street."

Freed by new materials from the limitations of wood and mortar the modern architects have designed numerous "bridge" houses which hurdle the thoroughfare in newer districts about Berlin. Some of the archways, despite their clearness of line and their lack of ornamentation show something of a resemblance to those which the visitor still sees in such cities as Lübeck, Danzig or Regensburg.

Such a span is included in a workers' apartment built by the Siemens Electrical Works in Siemensstadt, in the east of Berlin. The structure was designed by Dr. Hans Hertlein, director of the Siemens Building Division.

A span of more than 130 feet, bridging a wide boulevard, is used by Prof. H. Salvisberg in a "settlement" apartment house in Reinickendorf, in the east of Berlin. The apartments have two and three rooms with kitchen and bath. The flat roof affords space for gymnastics and is fitted with showers. The building is of iron frame construction. With its simple, pleasing outlines, resting on slim supports, it looks as weightless as a feather. The appearance of gravity of the old-time house has entirely disappeared. The apartments all lead off from long balcony strips, one on each floor.

Novelty SILKS AND VELVETS Designs for Autumn

* * *

THE NAME of Debenhams for beautiful Silks is known all over the world.

MANY of them are made exclusively for the House and include those selected by the designers of Paris for their original creations.

Pile fabrics will be the fashion this Autumn: the Velvet Granite (regd.) with the new dull, rough surface, and Silks with the new delustred surface effects being among the many novelties.

Catalogue of Autumn Fashions Free

In Novelty Materials and Autumn Colours...

* * *

The new Styles in COATS *by Debenhams*

The NEW DIAGONAL TWEED

A style becoming to nearly all figures is this well-tailored coat made from diagonal novelty material. The sleeves are cleverly cut with bands of fur and fitting under sleeve, the collar of Sable Dyed Squirrel. In black, shades of brown, red, blue and green. Three sizes.

10½ GNS

The NEW SLEEVE

Well-tailored double-breasted coat in Melton Tweed with the new sleeve and cosy high collar of Tasmanian Opossum. In attractive shades for Autumn. Three sizes.

7½ GNS

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In the Millinery Salon at BARKERS

Wonderful Selection of New SEASON'S HATS

THE Millinery Salon at Barkers offers a wonderful selection of the new Autumn Hats, all reflecting the newest Season's styles. Prices are extremely moderate—typical examples are illustrated below, representing ranges at 12/9, 18/9 and 21/9. A cordial invitation is given for you to visit Barkers this week to see this wonderful Display.

PRICE EACH 12/9

PULL ON HAT *by Connor in soleil fur.* Round crown, cloche brim smartly stitched, finished self bow. Shades: Black, Red, Bottle, Mardore, Violet, Navy, Lido, Deauville, Nigger, Chocolate, Antelope and Beige. Sizes: 6½, 7 and 7¼. PRICE 12/9

TALBOT HAT *in Soleil fur felt.* Crown folded, small cloche brim trimmed self band. Shades: Black, Blue, Green, Navy, Beige, Brown and Red. Sizes: 6½, 6¾ and 7. PRICE 12/9

PRICE EACH 18/9

SALON FIRST FLOOR

COPY OF MODEL. *Distinctive hat by Connor.* In good quality velour. New crown, pliable brim finished self velour. Shades: Beige, Brown, Chocolate, Lido, Navy, Violet, Orange, Red, Black, Dark Beige, Fuchsia, Wine and Beetroot. PRICE 18/9

COPY OF MODEL BY CONNOR. *Attractive hat in soleil velour.* The new crown very becoming brim trimmed petersham ribbon. Shades: Beige, Brown, Chocolate, Lido, Navy, Violet, Orange, Red, Black, Dark Beige, Fuchsia, Wine and Beetroot. Sizes: 6⅝, 6⅞ and 7⅛. PRICE 18/9

PRICE EACH 21/9

HAT BY LINCOLN BENNETT *in velour.* Round crown smartly stitched cloche brim trimmed velour at back. Shades: Mint, Chocolate, Toast, Goose, Navy, Venetian, Grey, Black and Brown. Sizes: 6¾, 7 and 7¼. PRICE 21/9

HAT BY LINCOLN BENNETT. *In felt and velour.* New crown stitched brim rolled at back, trimmed velour. Shades: Red, Lido, Navy, Light Bottle, Doreen, Nigger, Black, Grey, Copper and Lime. Sizes: 6¾, 7 and 7¼ PRICE 21/9

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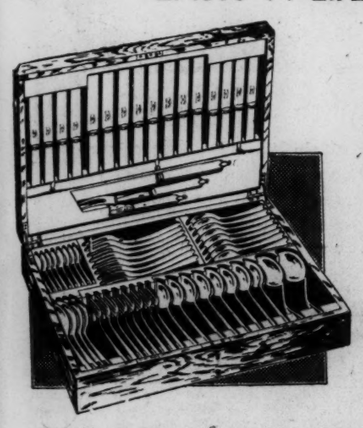

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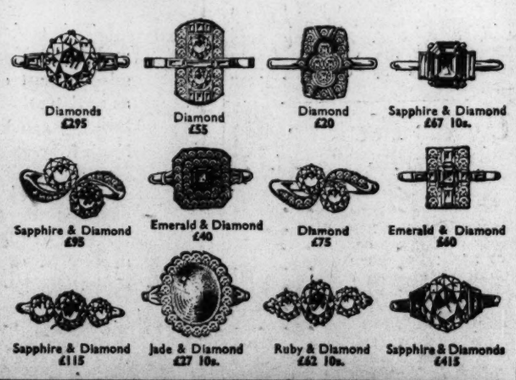

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YANKEES CLEAN UP THE SERIES

New York Americans Defeat Chicago Cubs for World Baseball Title

WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
New York	4	0	37	19	1.000
Chicago	0	4	19	37	.000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—Incredible batting power swept the New York Yankees through the last two games to a four-straight victory in the World Series baseball championship against the Chicago Cubs. It was the fourth time a series has been won by four in a row, the Yankees shutting out the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1927, and the St. Louis Cardinals in 1928, while back in 1914 the Boston Braves blanked the Philadelphia Athletics.

Four home runs were the decisive factors in the Saturday victory, 7 to 5, by Manager Joe McCarthy's big stick wielders, and three home runs turned the trick in Sunday's 13-to-6 harvest. The Cubs did some long-distance batting, too, marking up a brace of homers in the first game and one in the second. The parade of pitchers was a notably long one, the Cubs using four Saturday and five Sunday, while the Yanks used two and three, respectively.

In explanation of their overwhelming defeat, it can be said that the Cubs did not display the brand of game that carried them to the championship of the National League. The infield, their pride, was at times pitiful, and seldom worked with the snap and precision for which it became noted. With such uncertain support the pitchers, who were shaky anyhow, were given more responsibility than they could shoulder.

Lazzeri Emulates Ruth

In the game that settled the series, Tony Lazzeri, second baseman, who went hitless Saturday, stepped into the role vacated by Babe Ruth, the big gun of the first affair. Lazzeri got one off Lon Warneke and the other from Burleigh Grimes. With the Yanks trailing, 4 to 1, Lazzeri drove a high one into the right-field bleachers, scoring Lou Gehrig, first baseman. Again in the ninth he lofted one into the centerfield stands, after Earl Coombs, center field for the Yanks, had sent a homer to the right. The Grimes spitball did not bother these boys.

Four Yank runs in the seventh inning proved the turning point of the game, which looked a real contest up to that time. The invaders came to bat with the score tied, 5 to 5. Jakie May, the Cubs' only left-hand pitcher, had kept them quiet, or fairly so, for three innings, after relieving Warneke in the fourth, and might have continued a while longer with better support by his infield. However, William Dickey, visiting catcher, scratched a hit to get to first base. Ben Chapman, rightfielder, flied out to left, and then Frank Crosetti, shortstop, doubled to the rightfield fence. The next batter walked and filled the bases. Combs sent up a skyrocket that fell between three Cub fielders, clipping the foul line, and it was called a hit. Dickey scored. Joe Sewell, third baseman, singled to right, scoring Crosetti and Hoag, who ran for Ruffing, who had batted for Moore. Babe Ruth connected with his only hit of the day, a single to right, scoring Coombs. Here Lyle Tinning replaced May on the mound for Chicago, and Tinning hit Gehrig, again filling the bases. Lazzeri bunted and reached first, but Sewell was forced at home. Dickey fanned for the third out, but four runs had been scored and the count was 9 to 5.

Guy Bush, who started on the mound for the Cubs was relieved almost before he got warmed up. His first pitch was whacked by Combs for a single through second base. His second pitch was propelled into rightfield by Sewell. Bush got a strike past Ruth, and then bounced a ball off his shoulder, filling the bases. Gehrig flied out. Combs scoring. Bush then issued Lazzeri a base on balls, filling the bases again. Warneke replaced Bush and retired the side.

Cubs' Fans Elated

John Allen, starting for the Yanks, likewise failed to last an inning. Elwood English, Cubs' third baseman, singled through shortstop, Stephenson singled to centerfield, and then Frank Demaree, who had made a great catch of Gehrig's fly, against the centerfield fence, drove a home run into the leftfield bleachers. Manager Charlie Grimm got to first on a hot grounder which was poorly handled by Crosetti, and was sent home by singles from the bats of Hartnett and Jurges.

Cub fans became elated over the 4-to-1 lead built up in this inning and as Warneke settled down to work it looked for three innings as though Demaree's homer had turned the tide of the series. The Yanks scored twice in the third frame, but the Cubs still had a one-run lead. Warneke began to get wild in the fourth, and May relieved him. In the sixth the Yanks scored two runs, taking the lead, but Grimm tied the score for the Cubs, 5 and 5, in their half when he singled, stole second on a high throw to first base, and was sent home by Hartnett's scratch double.

Ruth and Gehrig were the heroes of Saturday's game. The home-run king delivered two of his specialties, and one of them was redited with the greatest distance ever recorded in Cubs Park, as it zipped past the centerfield scoreboard, over the bleachers and into the street.

Gehrig likewise presented the bleacherites with a pair of souvenirs. These four homers sent in 6 of the 7 runs scored by the Yanks, and they were all made against Charlie Root. On the other hand, the Cubs' heavy hitters were not idle, for Kiki Cuyler, rightfielder, and Gabby Hartnett, catcher, each sent one over the fence. Hartnett's effort, which looked rather forlorn in the last half of the ninth, sailed over Ruth's head and the home-run champion stood flat-footed and watched it sail, interested in seeing what they look like on the wrong end.

Ruth hit his first homer with two on in the first inning. It was his fourteenth in series play. Gehrig got one in the third. While the Cubs got a bit rattled in that first inning, they regained their aggressive attitude and kept battering away with a run in the first, with Cuyler doubling, to score Herman, and two in the third, with Cuyler pounding out a homer to rightfield, and Moore going home on Grimm's double to rightfield. The Cubs tied the score at 4-all in the fourth frame, when Ruth missed a shoestring catch of Jurges' single, and the latter went to second. English got to first on poor handling of a grounder by Lazzeri and Jurges ran home.

Gehrig Hits Flagpole

Ruth, the second man up in the fifth inning, quickly broke the tie by sending the ball out of the park. Gehrig then stepped to the plate and bounced one off of the flagpole on the rightfield foul line, and it dropped behind the fence for another homer. That was enough for Charlie Grimm, who held a conference and invited Pat Malone to relieve Root. Malone held the Yanks runless through the seventh; but May replaced him to start the eighth. May lasted until half way in the ninth, when poor support made him look bad and Tinning was sent in to put out the last two Yank batters.

George Pipgras pitched a steady game for the Yanks, and left the batting entirely to his mates, as he struck out five times. After Hartnett poled his homer over Ruth in the ninth and Jurges singled to the same territory, Manager Grimm decided to have Koenig pinch hit. Seeing this move, Manager McCarthy had Lefty Pennock relieve Pipgras and this called for the counter move by the Cubs of substituting Hemsley for Koenig—and the latter struck out. Pennock proved a brilliant finishing pitcher in both games.

THIRD GAME
NEW YORK AMERICANS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Combs, cf	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sewell, 3b	2	1	0	0	2	2	0
Ruth, lf	4	2	2	6	2	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	5	2	2	8	13	1	0
Lazzeri, 2b	4	1	0	0	3	4	1
Dickey, c	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Chapman, rf	4	0	2	3	0	0	0
Crosetti, ss	4	0	1	1	4	4	0
Pipgras, p	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennock, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	7	8	21	27	13	1

CHICAGO NATIONALS

Herman, 2b	4	1	0	0	1	2	1
English, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Cuyler, rf	4	1	3	7	1	0	0
Stephenson, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
J. Moore, cf	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Grimm, 1b	4	0	1	2	8	0	0
Hartnett, c	4	1	1	4	10	1	1
Jurges, ss	4	1	3	4	3	3	2
Root, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malone, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Gudat	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
May, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tinning, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Koenig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hemsley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	9	18	27	9	4

*Batted for Malone in 7th. †Batted for Tinning in 9th. ‡Batted for Koenig in 9th.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.
New York	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	7
Chicago	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	5

Runs batted in—Ruth 4, Cuyler 2, Gehrig 2, Grimm, Chapman, Hartnett. Two-base hits—Cuyler, Grimm, Jurges, Chapman. Home runs—Ruth 2, Gehrig 2, Cuyler, Hartnett. Stolen base—Jurges. Double plays—Sewell to Lazzeri to Gehrig; Herman to Jurges to Grimm. Left on bases—New York 11, Chicago 6. First base on balls—Off Root 3 (Sewell 2, Chapman); off Malone 4 (Lazzeri, Dickey, Crosetti, Ruth); off Pipgras 3 (Herman, Moore, English). Struck out—By Root 4 (Lazzeri, Pipgras 2, Combs); by Malone 4 (Pipgras 2, Ruth, Chapman); by May 1 (Combs); by Tinning 1 (Pipgras); by Pipgras 1 (Root); by Pennock 1 (Hemsley). Hits—Off Root, 6 in 4⅓ innings; off Malone, 1 in 2⅔ innings; off May, 1 in 1⅓ innings; off Tinning, no hits in ⅔ inning; off Pipgras, 9 in 8 innings (none out in 9th); off Pennock, no hits in 1 inning. Hit by pitched ball—By May (Sewell). Losing pitcher—Root. Winning pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—Van Graflan (AL), plate; Magerkurth (NL), first; Dinneen (AL), second; Klem (NL), third. Time—2h. 11m.

FOURTH GAME
NEW YORK (AMERICANS)

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Combs, cf	4	4	3	6	2	0	1
Sewell, 3b	6	1	3	4	0	2	1
Ruth, lf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Byrd, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	4	2	2	3	12	0	1
Lazzeri, 2b	5	2	3	9	1	4	0
Dickey, c	6	2	3	3	4	0	0
Chapman, rf	5	0	2	3	4	0	0
Crosetti, ss	6	1	1	2	2	5	2
Allen, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Moore, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
*Ruffing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Hoag	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pennock, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	13	19	32	27	12	4

CHICAGO (NATIONALS)

Herman, 2b	5	1	1	1	2	2	0
English, 3b	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cuyler, rf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Steph'son, lf	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Demaree, cf	3	1	1	4	3	0	1
Grimm, 1b	4	2	2	3	4	2	0
Hartnett, c	4	0	1	1	8	0	0
†Hack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jurges, ss	4	0	1	1	5	2	0
Bush, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warneke, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
May, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tinning, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hemsley, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grimes, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Totals	39	6	9	13	27	7	1

*Batted for W. Moore in 7th inning. †Ran for Ruffing in 7th inning. ‡Ran for Hartnett in 8th inning.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.
New York	1	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	4	13
Chicago	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6

Runs batted in—Gehrig 3, Demaree 3, Jurges, Lazzeri 4, Combs 2, Sewell 2, Ruth, Chapman, English. Two-base hits—Gehrig, Grimm, Sewell, Crosetti, Chapman. Home runs—Demaree, Lazzeri 2, Combs. Double plays—Herman, Jurges and Grimm. Left on base—New York 13, Chicago 7. First base on balls—Off Bush 1 (Lazzeri), off Warneke 1 (Combs), off May 3 (Chapman, Combs, Ruffing), off Pennock 1 (Demaree), off Grimes 1, (Gehrig). Struck out—By Warneke 1 (W. Moore), by May 3 (Ruth 2, W. Moore), by Tinning 2 (Dickey, Crosetti), by W. Moore 1 (Jurges), by Pennock 3 (Herman, Hemsley, Cuyler). Hits and runs—Off Bush, 2 hits 1 run in ⅓ inning; off Warneke, 5 hits 2 runs in 2⅔ innings (none out in 4th); off Allen, 5 hits 4 runs in ⅔ inning; off Grimes, 4 hits 4 runs in 1 inning; off W. Moore, 2 hits 1 run in 5⅓ innings; off May, 8 hits 6 runs in 3⅓ innings; off Pennock, 2 hits 1 run in 3 innings; off Tinning, no hits no runs in 1⅔ innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bush (Ruth), by May (Gehrig). Winning pitcher—Moore. Losing pitcher—May. Umpires—Magerkurth (N. L.), plate; Dinneen (A. L.), first; Klem (N. L.), second; Van Graflan (A. L.), third. Time of game—2h. 27m.

LITTLE WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Minneapolis	2	2	7	19	.500
Newark	2	2	19	7	.500

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 3 (AP)—Newark evened the little world series yesterday by winning the fourth game, 5 to 2, from Minneapolis of the American Association. Although they outhit the International League champions 14 to 12, the Millers were unable to bunch their hits. Owen and Saltzgaver hit homers for the Bears. Each team now has won two games.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Newark	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	12	0
Minneapolis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	14	0

Batteries—Brennan and Hargreaves; Benton, Day, Van Gilder and Richards, Griffin. Losing pitcher—Day. Umpires—Johnston (AA) at plate, Summers (IL) at first base, Pfeffer (AA) at second base; Carroll (IL) at third base. Time—2h. 15m.

CAREY WINS AUTOMOBILE RACE

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (AP)—Bob Carey of Indianapolis yesterday won the 20-mile automobile race which marked the opening of a new half-mile oval here. He did the distance in 16m. 13s. for an average of 65.874 miles an hour. Ira Hall placed second and L. C. Beckett third.

Aston Villa Keeps Unbeaten Record

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Team	W	D	L	Goals F	Goals A	Pts
Aston Villa	6	2	0	21	7	4
The Arsenal	6	1	1	19	10	13
Derby County	5	2	1	17	8	12
Huddersfield Town	5	1	2	17	9	11
Newcastle United	4	2	1	18	11	10
West Brom. Albion	4	2	2	17	13	10
Portsmouth	4	2	2	19	16	10
Leeds United	3	3	2	11	10	9
Bolton Wanderers	4	1	3	18	18	9
Sheffield Wednesday	3	2	3	17	14	8
Birmingham	3	2	3	12	11	8

SECOND DIVISION

Stoke City	6	1	1	16	3	13
Bradford City	6	1	1	22	7	13
Plymouth Argyle	5	2	1	19	9	12
Port Vale	4	2	2	18	13	10
Bury	4	1	3	10	9	9
Swansea Town	4	1	3	11	8	9
Southampton	4	1	3	9	9	9
Millwall Athletic	3	3	2	12	13	9
Oldham Athletic	3	3	2	12	13	9
Fulham	3	2	2	13	11	8
Lincoln City	3	2	3	13	12	8

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Chester	6	2	2	18	10	14
Southport	4	4	1	15	9	12
Stockport County	4	4	2	27	18	12
Gateshead	4	3	1	19	9	11
Crewe Alexandra	5	1	3	19	11	11
Accrington Stanley	4	3	2	19	17	11
Hull City	4	2	3	19	11	10
Wrexham	4	1	3	18	13	9
Doncaster Rovers	3	3	2	11	14	9
Mansfield Town	4	0	4	17	9	8
Barrow	3	2	3	11	9	8

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Brentford	7	0	1	21	9	15
Bristol City	4	3	1	16	7	11
Crystal Palace	5	1	2	19	9	11
Reading	4	3	1	15	8	11
Bournemouth	3	4	1	15	11	10
Northampton Town	3	3	2	24	11	9
Luton Town	4	1	3	14	12	9
Exeter City	4	1	3	15	14	9
Queen's Pk Rangers	4	1	3	15	15	9
Norwich City	2	4	2	11	10	8
Bristol Rovers	3	2	3	14	13	8

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Glasgow Rangers	7	3	1	29	12	17
Motherwell	6	4	0	27	10	16
Hamilton Acads.	7	1	2	33	16	15
Aberdeen	7	1	3	28	14	15
Celtic	5	5	2	27	15	15
Heart of Midlothian	6	2	3	21	12	14
St. Mirren	7	0	3	22	15	14
St. Johnstone	5	3	2	15	11	13
Queen's Park	4	3	3	21	21	11
Kilmarnock	4	2	4	24	25	10

SECOND DIVISION

Queen of the South	7	2	1	37	14	16
Hibernian	7	1	2	24	11	15
Raith Rovers	7	1	2	30	15	15
Albion Rovers	7	1	3	26	17	15
Dumbarton	5	2	3	25	18	12
St. Bernards	5	1	4	25	18	11
Stenhousemuir	4	3	3	15	16	11
Leith Athletic	5	1	5	15	17	11
Dunfermline	3	4	3	26	17	10
Alloa	4	2	4	20	15	10

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 3—The number of clubs undefeated this season in the English Association Football League was reduced Saturday from five to one—Aston Villa, whose name is well known wherever the word football is understood. This famous team, the pride of Birmingham, now heads the first division standing with the advantage of one point over The Arsenal Club, London.

The four clubs which "crashed" for the first time were Southport and Gateshead in the northern section of the third division; Brentford, leader of the southern section, third division, until this reverse had been 100 per cent successful, and Newcastle United, holder of the English Cup.

The overthrow of Newcastle by Huddersfield Town in the first division was one of the most surprising results so far in this campaign. Previously the cup holders had been impressively consistent but Saturday its opponents never allowed them to get going. The winners scored one goal before half time and clinched the argument during a certain busy five minutes of the second period, when they rammed the leather into the net three times more.

Across the border the first division race is led, as usual, by the Glasgow Rangers and Motherwell, Scotland's only undefeated club, in close attendance.

Pennsylvania Is Lesley Cup Winner

LESLEY CUP GOLF STANDING

Pennsylvania	72
Metropolitan	68½
Massachusetts	32
Eastern Canada	7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT RIVER, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 3—Pennsylvania golfers, for the first time in 12 years, carried off the Lesley Cup, donated in 1905 by Robert A. Lesley of Philadelphia, when they won the two-day competition at the Timber Point Club against Massachusetts, Eastern Canada and Metropolitan New York.

Strength in the singles lineup enabled the Quaker Staters to finish with a margin of four points on their nearest rivals, Metropolitan.

Pennsylvania led the first day's play by a margin of ½ point. At the end of the morning foursomes on the second day, Metropolitan had overcome the Pennsylvania lead and headed the pack by a point.

The singles play on the afternoon of the second day settled the issue. Pennsylvania scored 26 points, Metropolitan 21, Massachusetts 11 and Eastern Canada 2. The morning foursome points were: Metropolitan 13, Pennsylvania 11½, Massachusetts 5½ and Eastern Canada 0.

Eastern Canada's team this year was composed of members of the Province of Quebec Golf Association, the Ontario Golf Association declining to nominate any members of the team.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	111	78	.587
Hollywood	106	83	.561
Sacramento	101	88	.534
San Francisco	96	90	.516
Los Angeles	96	93	.486
Seattle	90	95	.486
Oakland	80	107	.428
Missions	71	117	.378

RESULTS OCT. 1

Portland 8, Seattle 6.
Los Angeles 7, Hollywood 4.
San Francisco 4, Missions 3.

RESULTS OCT. 2

Missions 3, San Francisco 0.
San Francisco 12, Missions 4.
Sacramento 7, Oakland 5.
Oakland 7, Sacramento 1.
Portland 5, Seattle 2.
Seattle 12, Portland 9.
Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 4.
Los Angeles 6, Hollywood 5.

MRS. MOODY-MME. MATHIEU WIN

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. of the United States paired with Mme. Rene Mathieu Saturday to win the women's doubles championship of Paris, defeating Ida Adamoff and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3. Mrs. Moody lost out in the semifinal of mixed doubles. She and the veteran Jacques B. Brugnon were defeated by Mme. Henrotin and Marcel Bernard, 6—3, 6—4.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Conn. State 5, St. Stephens 1.
Pitchburg S. N. 5, Tufts 1.
Franklin & Marshall 3, Bucknell 0.
Harvard 5, Bridgewater 0.
Pennsylvania 4, Merion 2.
Princeton 1, Wilbur Rangers 1.
Springfield 4, Stroudsburg 0.
Viscose 3, Swarthmore 1.

MISS VAN WIE WINS U. S. TITLE

Defeats Mrs. Vare, Five-Time Golf Champion, 10 and 8 at Salem C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., Oct. 3—Virginia Van Wie of De Land, Fla., and the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, gained her first United States women's golf championship here Saturday after reaching two other finals, in 1928 and 1930. This year's final was against the same player that stopped her title march in '28 and '30, Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., then Glenna Collett. Miss Van Wie's margin of victory Saturday was 10 and 8, which was not quite so one-sided a defeat as the then Miss Collett scored over the Beverly C. C. player in 1928 over the Cascades course, Hot Springs, Va., 13 and 12, a record score for the 36 years of play. In 1930 Miss Van Wie lost the final by 6 and 5.

In this year's final Miss Van Wie played brilliantly, scoring a 73 for the first 18 holes of the 36-hole final, which score was four strokes below women's par for the 6301-yard course and only one stroke above men's par.

Miss Van Wie's unbeatable golf placed her 8 up at the end of the morning round, 18 holes, so that the afternoon play was considered a foregone conclusion. However, Mrs. Vare won three of the next 10 holes, the nineteenth, twenty-fourth and twenty-seventh. Both players went out in 40's in the afternoon.

The new champion's remarkable approach shots and putting contributed to her success against the five-time champion of the United States. The cards:

Morning Round

Miss Van Wie out	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	5	4—36
Mrs. Vare out	4	5	3	6	5	4	5	5	5—42
Miss Van Wie 5 up.									
Miss Van Wie in	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	4—37—73
Mrs. Vare in	6	5	3	5	3	5	5	4	5—41—83
Miss Van Wie 8 up.									

Afternoon Round

Miss Van Wie out	5	4	3	3	5	5	4	5	6—40
Mrs. Vare out	4	5	3	4	6	3	5	5	5—40
Miss Van Wie 9 up.									
Miss Van Wie in	4								
Mrs. Vare in	5								

The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Virginia Van Wie, De Land, Fla., and the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Overbrook, Penna., and the Philadelphia Country Club, 10 and 8.

College Football Results

Alabama 53, Miss. State 0.
Alabama P. I. 77, Erskine 0.
Arnold 0, Brooklyn 0.
Bates 0, Yale 0.
Baylor 32, St. Edward's 0.
Beloit 32, Dubuque 0.
Bluffton 6, Ohio Northern 6.
Boston Col. 22, Loyola 0.
Boston 13, New Hampshire 6.
Bowdoin 20, Mass. State 6.
Brigham Young 28, Western St. 6.
Brown 19, R. I. State 0.
California 22, Olympic Club 6.
Carnegie Tech 7, Geneva 0.
Catholic 7, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Centenary 13, Texas 6.
Chattanooga 45, Spring Hill 7.
Clarkson 31, Hamilton 0.
Coast Guard A. 0, Worcester P. I. 0.
Colby 19, Trinity 7.
Colgate 26, Case 0.
Colorado 31, Colorado S. of M. 0.
Colorado St. 12, Colorado Teach. 0.
Columbia 41, Lehigh 6.
Concordia 20, Moorehead Teach. 0.
Cornell 7, Niagara 0.
Dartmouth 32, Vermont 0.
Dayton (R) 13, Wilmington 6.
Davidson 7, Wash. & Lee 0.
Davis-Elkins 7, West Liberty 0.
Delaware 11, LaSalle 6.
Denison 0, Western Reserve 0.
Drake 31, Simpson 9.
Drexel 18, Westchester T. 6.
Duke 44, Virginia M. I. 0.
Findlay 0, Heidelberg 0.
Fordham 69, Baltimore 0.
Franklin 0, Wabash 0.
Georgetown 26, Mt. St. Mary 0.
Georgia State 40, 29th Inf. 0.
Georgia Tech 32, Clemson 14.
Grinnell 31, Cornell C. 6.
Hampden Sydney 42, Bridgewater 13.
Harvard 66, Buffalo 0.
Hiram 6, Kent State 0.
Holy Cross 26, Providence 6.
Illinois 20, Miami 7.
Illinois 13, Coe 0.
Indiana 7, Ohio 6.
Iowa 31, Bradley 7.
Iowa State 32, Morningside 0.
Iowa Wes. 28, Washington J. C. 0.
Johns Hopkins 21, Washington Col. 0.
Juniata 3, Gettysburg 2.
Kansas 13, Denver 12.
Kansas Wes. 6, Phillips 0.
Kentucky 18, South 0.
Kearney 13, Doane 0.
Lafayette 6, Muhlenberg 0.
Lake Forest 27, Northwestern Col. 12.
Lowell T. S. 19, St. Michael's 0.
Maine 32, Conn. Aggies 0.
Manchester 7, DePauw 6.
Manhattan 32, St. Joseph's 2.
Mercer 21, Howard 6.
Michigan 26, Mich. State 0.
Minnesota 12, S. D. State 0.
Miss. Col. 32, Louisiana Col. 0.
Missouri C. of M 20, Arkansas 19.
Monmouth 0, Burlington J. C. 0.
Nebraska 56, Nebraska Fresh 0.
Newberry 9, Catawaba 2.
New York 33, Hobart 0.
N. C. State 9, Richmond 0.
Northern 27, Missouri 0.
Northwestern 27, Missouri 0.
Ohio State 34, Ohio Wesleyan 7.
Oklahoma 7, Tulsa 0.
Oregon 7, Santa Clara 0.
Oshkosh N. S. 13, Northern S. T. 7.
Otterbein 18, Oberlin 0.
Pellam 6, Parsons 0.
Pennsylvania 38, F. & M. 0.
Penn State 27, Lebanon Valley 0.
Peru 13, Midland 7.
Pittsburgh 40, West Virginia 0.
Presbyterian 9, Lenoir Rhyne 0.
Princeton 22, Amherst 0.
Purdue 29, Kansas State 13.
Rensselaer 7, Williams 6.
Rice 10, Louisiana State 8.
Rochester 8, Alfred 6.
Rutgers 20, Penn M. I. 6.
Springfield 20, East Stroudsburg 0.
St. Bonaventure 39, Ithaca 6.
St. John's (Md.) 20, Oswego 6.
St. John's 19, Mealester 0.
South Carolina 7, Villanova 6.
So. California 20, Wash. State 0.
Stanford 27, Oregon State 0.
Susquehanna 12, Moravian 7.
Tennessee 33, Mississippi 0.
Texas Christian 55, Daniel Baker 0.
Toledo 18, Capital 0.
Tufts 9, Middlebury 0.
Tulane 26, Texas A. & M. 14.
Upsala 35, Cooper Union 0.
Utah 54, Colorado Col. 6.
Utah State 26, Montana State 0.
Valparaiso 33, Central Normal 6.
Vanderbilt 39, North Carolina 7.
Virginia 7, Maryland 6.
Virginia P. I. 7, Georgia 6.
Wabash 0, De Pauw 0.
Washington 26, Montana 13.
Wash. and Jeff. 20, W. Va. Wes. 0.
Wayne T. 26, Nebraska Wes. 22.
Waynesburg 19, Slippery Rock 0.
Wesleyan 36, Union 6.
Wilberforce 53, West Ky. 18.
W. Ky. Teach. 27, Transylvania 7.
W. Maryland 12, St. Thomas 6.
Western M. T. 27, No. Central Teach. 0.
West Point 13, Furman 0.
William & Mary 6, Annapolis 0.
Wisconsin 7, Marquette 2.
Wofford 34, High Point 0.
Wooster 12, Ashland 0.
Wyoming 28, Chadron 6.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	Games Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Ag.	P.C.
Brooklyn	1	0	0	21	0	1.000
Green B. Pack.	2	1	0	28	7	1.000
Portsmouth	1	1	0	14	7	1.000
Chicago Bears.	0	2	0	0	0	.000
Chi. Cardinals.	0	1	1	14	22	.000
Stapleton	0	1	1	0	7	.000
N. Y. Giants	0	0	2	0	20	.000
Boston	0	0	1	0	14	.000

RESULTS OCT. 2

Brooklyn 14, Boston 0.
Chicago Bears 0, Stapleton 0.
Green Bay 13, N. Y. Giants 0.
Chicago Cardinals 7, Portsmouth 7.

Third Time Wins

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIRGINIA VAN WIE,
U. S. Women's Golf Champion.

Nine Clubs For National League

MONTREAL, Oct. 3 (AP)—With the Pittsburgh franchise again not operating and Ottawa back in the fold, the National Hockey League will operate as a nine-club circuit this winter, the board of governors decided at their semiannual meeting Saturday.

The Ottawa Senators, out for two years, succeeded in convincing the governors they could make a go of their franchise, but Pittsburgh's request for readmittance was denied. The governors did not comment on Pittsburgh's application, but it was understood they doubted the city would patronize a team sufficiently.

The schedule will consist of 48 games, each team playing three home games and three on the road against each rival team. As a result of an agreement between the National Hockey League and the American Hockey League, the governors granted the American League affiliation as a minor circuit. The recently form

ROOSEVELT NOW TO PLUNGE INTO STATE POLITICS

Satisfied With Trip West Will Back Lehman for Governorship

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3 (AP)—Governor Roosevelt ended his 8900-mile presidential campaign trip today "thoroughly" satisfied, as he said, that his Democratic drive for the White House had gained strength in the score of states he visited on the three-weeks trip.

The Governor was met at the train by a small group of delegates to the Democratic state convention, which opens here at noon. After leaving his special train, Governor Roosevelt was driven to the executive mansion.

With scarcely a pause in his activities he will plunge into the Democratic state convention at Albany which is to nominate a candidate for the Governorship he will relinquish Jan. 1.

Governor Roosevelt was represented as hopeful that harmony would be attained and that his choice for the nomination, Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman would win.

It was understood that Mr. Roosevelt during the past few days had talked over long-distance telephone with the leaders of the New York City Democratic organizations.

Yesterday at Detroit it is estimated 6000 persons in the naval armory and 25,000 gathered outside the building heard Governor Roosevelt talk on what he termed "social justice, through social action." He labeled it a non-political adress.

In "our boasted modern civilization," he said there are two schools of philosophy at conflict; "one which would "let things alone," and the other "that strives for something new—something that the human race never has atttained—social justice, through social action."

Philosophy of Social Justice

The philosophy of "letting things alone," Governor Roosevelt asserted, has "resulted in the jungle laws of the survival of the so-called fittest."

"The philosophy of social justice," he continued, "calls definitely, plainly for the reduction of poverty."

He enumerated social legislation toward that end as workmen's compensation, old age insurance, public health, hospitalization of the insane, child labor restriction and rehabilitation of law breakers.

"The followers of the philosophy of let alone," the Democrat nominee continued, "the people who have been decrying all these measures of social welfare, what do they call them?

"They call them 'paternalistic.' All right if they are paternalistic, I am a father."

After private philanthropy, social organizations, the church, city and state have done their utmost to prevent poverty and alleviate distress, Governor Roosevelt said, "above and beyond that the national Government has a responsibility."

Governor Roosevelt quoted church assertions to support his contention that social justice "now is accepted by moral leadership of all the great religious groups of the country."

"Radical?" he asked. "Yes, and I will show you how radical it is. I am going to cite three examples of what the churches say, the 'radical' churches of America — Protestant, Catholic and Jewish."

Shows Faulty Distribution

The quotations were, first from the labor sermon sent out by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America:

"Economists now call attention to the fact that the present distribution of wealth and income which is so unbrotherly in the light of Christian ethics, is also unscientific in that it does not furnish purchasing power to the masses to balance consumption and production in our machine age."

Second, from the encyclical letter of Pope Pius XI last year:

"It is patent in our days that not alone is wealth accumulated but immense power and despotic economic domination are concentrated in the hands of the few and that those few frequently are not the owners but only the trustees and directors of invested funds which they administer at their good pleasure.

"This concentration of power has led to a three fold struggle for domination; first, there is the struggle for dictatorship in the economic sphere itself; then the fierce battle to acquire control of the government so that its resources and authority may be abused in the economic struggle and finally the clash between the governments themselves."

Preserve Human Values

Third, from a statement by Rabbi Edward L. Israel, chairman of the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

"What we need is the stabilization of human justice and happiness and the permanent employment of economic policies which will enable us to preserve the essential human values of life amid the changing aspects of the economic order."

Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt were hosts last night in Detroit at a dinner to the newspaper writers, camera men and others of the party who traveled with the nominee on his three-weeks trip.

At the dinner he revealed that tentative plans had been prepared for a 10-day campaign trip through the South and middle West, and a final trip into New England a few days before the Nov. 8 election.

The southern trip is scheduled to open on Oct. 17. It will carry Governor Roosevelt to Baltimore, Atlanta, Warm Springs, Raleigh, N. C., Nashvile, Louisville and as far west as St. Louis, with a return stop perhaps at Indianapolis and Pittsburgh.

Roosevelt Reiterates Stand on Legal Liquor

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP) — Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt concluded a busy day in Chicago Saturday with the assertion that when prohibition is out of the way as a national issue, redoubled effort will be given to economic readjustment and relief. He also renewed his declaration that he stood on the Democratic platform 100 per cent and added: "I mean that to include also the proposed modification of the Volstead Act."

He turned then to a general discussion of law enforcement and said the power of a state or a city to enforce law depended not alone on the power of law enforcement, but upon the nature of the law itself.

A little earlier, he had conferred with the numerous groups of Illinois Democratic leaders and a delegation of farm leaders, headed by Mr. E. A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. O'Neal said agriculturists were favorably impressed by Governor Roosevelt's proposal at Topeka that farm leaders be called into conference to determine their relief program.

Hoover Invades 'Roosevelt West'

(Continued from Page 1)

thereafter, President Hoover will deliver his second speech, this time probably in New Jersey.

At this stage in the campaign the Democrats are more optimistic over their chances than they have been in years, and while Republicans are not prepared to admit their claims, it is unquestionably true that the Democratic victory in Maine, and, more recently, the promise of Democratic success held out by a variety of straw ballots, have had a disheartening effect on some of them. But now, with the beginning of the Hoover counter-offensive, party chiefs believe that Republican morale will be bolstered.

Will Be in Nature of Test

The campaign by Mr. Hoover in the West will put matters to a test. From the President's personal reception along the way, from the enthusiasm or hostility of the crowds, from the words that he utters and the way he utters them, and finally, and most important, from the popular, nation-wide reaction to the speech after it is made, will be gathered the evidence that may be more important than straw votes in determining the result of the 1932 election.

Elaborate precautions are being taken to guard Mr. Hoover's safety along the way and at Des Moines.

It has been asserted in some quarters that the deep stirrings of unrest in the farm areas might take a disturbing form, and that the President himself might be subjected to indignities. From the political point of view, it can be said that any such event would probably react to Mr. Hoover's advantage. Responsible Democratic leaders freely admit this, and will strive in their own interest to give Mr. Hoover a dignified and orderly hearing.

The political possibilities of the situation are the best guarantee that order will be maintained. The nation as a whole, of whatever party, wants its Chief Executive treated with respect. Put in another form and in the baldest possible way, an act of indecorum, which made the President its butt, would probably cost the Democrats 1,000,000 votes. For that very reason, if for no other, it is not thought likely to occur.

Doubt Centers in Area

Mr. Hoover on his trip to Des Moines enters an area of great political uncertainty where the normal Republican majority is seriously challenged. The states around Iowa immediately interested in the event and their electoral votes, follow: Iowa, 11; South Dakota, 4; Nebraska, 7; Kansas, 9; Missouri, 15; Wisconsin, 12; Illinois, 29. This makes 87 out of 531 electoral votes. Votes necessary for election are 266.

The importance of this particular block of states is the more obvious by consideration of the probable lineup of other areas. The following statistics are by no means uncertain, and are merely advanced as tentative probabilities at this stage of the campaign.

On one side, Governor Roosevelt is likely to carry the "Solid South." This includes 10 states with 113 votes: North Carolina, 13; South Carolina, 8; Virginia, 11; Georgia, 12; Florida, 7; Alabama, 11; Louisiana, 10; Mississippi, 9; Texas, 23, and Arkansas, 9. In addition, four border states, judging by best available evidence, and including Maryland, 8; Kentucky, 11; Tennessee, 11, and Missouri, 15, may be classed in the Roosevelt column, giving 45 votes, or a total, with the "Solid South," of 158 votes.

To balance against this, President Hoover now seems likely to carry most of New England states, which gives him a block of 41 electoral votes, and presumably also Pennsylvania and Delaware, with 36 and 3 votes, respectively, or a total of 80.

Mapping Mount Everest Climb

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

NEW ATTEMPT TO SCALE HIGH PEAK IS CAREFULLY PLANNED

Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, Leader of the Expedition, Studying a Map With Mr. J. M. Scott, Secretary of the Expedition. Although Many Expeditions Have Set Out to Climb Mount Everest, the Highest Mountain in the World, None Have Accomplished the Difficult Feat.

This is the Hoover nest egg as a start in any calculation.

New York, with 47 votes, and New Jersey, with 16, are still doubtful, but because of Governor Roosevelt's heavy initial advantage in the South it is obvious that Mr. Hoover must win them, if he is to win the election, and for purposes of argument they may be conceded for the moment to the Republicans.

Will Be Vital Battleground

This brings the two candidates to the central and western states with 158 votes for Roosevelt and 143 for Hoover. It is right here then that one of the major battlegrounds will lie. This battleground may be shown to be even more critical for Mr. Hoover by a little further examination of the electoral vote.

Presidential election mathematics makes a fascinating game and must not be taken too seriously, since the addition and subtraction of electoral votes is often illuminating in indicating where the chief warfare may be expected. In this case, with 301 electoral votes allocated, 230 doubtful votes are left as the balance.

If Governor Roosevelt wins the "Solid South" and border states he needs 108 of these votes to win the election; if President Hoover gets New England and the Atlantic Seaboard states down to and including Delaware he must win an additional 123 votes for election. But Mr. Hoover's handicap is enhanced by defections in the normally Republican far West.

Practically every observer who has been recently in the Pacific coast states reports a political revolution there this year and in the Northwest generally and straw ballots also indicate a big switch from the Republican to the Democratic side. The process was observable during Governor Roosevelt's campaign tour there.

Under those circumstances, President Hoover will be lucky even to break even and if he is to make headway he must pick up the necessary votes, not in the far West, but in areas further east. His campaign managers have tacitly admitted this by failing to send him into the far West this year. Their attention is concentrated elsewhere. And the sum of it all is that the territory about Des Moines is one of the chief fighting areas where the combat will be concentrated.

G. O. P. Radio Campaign Excites Wide Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—Radio dials of the country should be twirling during the coming weeks, with applications for the Republican radio speech announcements coming into headquarters at a rate of 2000 a day, it is observed by Mrs. Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the Hoover Forum.

Mrs. Strawn's task is to organize groups of radio listeners in homes, stores and clubs all over the country, so that Republican oratory on the air will reach prepared audiences. During the past weeks she has announced in radio talks and through the press that her office would mail mimeographed notices of forthcomming addresses with hours and stations to all who wished to enroll as "Hoover Hostesses." The replies have come in so fast that she has had to put eight stenographers to work to mail the answers. Men as well as women have filed their names.

Announcements being sent out for the coming week include notices of several talks given especially for women. On Oct. 5, at 3:15 eastern standard time, the speakers will be Mrs. T. L. Smith, head of the Republican Farm Women's Campaign, and Miss Anna Weinstock, who is directing Republican industrial women, both over the National Broadcasting Company network. On Oct. 6 at the same time, the Columbia system will broadcast an address by Mrs. James W. Morrison, a former officer of the League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Charles S. Dewey, wife of the former financial adviser to Poland.

Author May Dramatize Hoover's Slump Battle

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—The story of President Hoover's fight against the economic slump is "more dramatic than any in the history of the country," in the opinion of Mr. Charles Francis Coe, well-known writer and criminologist, who came to Republican national headquarters here to offer his services as a campaign speaker.

Mr. Coe told Representative C. W. Ramseyer (R.) of Iowa and directors of the speakers' bureau that what this campaign needs is "dramatization" of the President's courageous battle against the slump. "He's the first American President courageous enough to fight down a depression," Mr. Coe declared. "Heretofore that's been the province of business and finance. Business men and financiers have turned to Hoover. It's a great story."

Republicans to Seek German Hoover Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—Efforts to organize German-Americans throughout the United States in support of President Hoover's reëlection were launched here last week as a part of the activities of the foreign language division of the Republican National Committee. Following an organization meeting at Republican national headquarters, Representative William E. Hull (R.) of Illinois, director of the division, announced plans for a number of meetings within the next few weeks to complete the organization of a United German-American Republican League. Mrs. Otto F. Reich, Chicago lawyer, was named president of the league.

Iowa to Greet Hoovers As Simple Home Folks

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 3 (AP)—Iowa anxiously awaited today the visit of the nation's President and Mrs. Hoover, both native Iowans.

Final plans were nearing completion as President and Mrs. Hoover prepared to leave Washington for Des Moines where Tuesday night the President will make the major speech of his reëlection campaign.

Iowa's welcome for its distinguished guests will be typically Iowan, a simple, friendly, informal national committeeman for Iowa, said.

"All efforts at formality have been avoided. We want the President and Mrs. Hoover, to know that our greeting is typically Iowan. We want them to feel that they are still one one, Mr. H. E. Spangler, Republican of us," Mr. Spangler said.

Approximately 150,000 persons are expected to come here for the Hoover visit with many of the guests coming from states through the midwest, his political managers said.

Power to Be Big St. Lawrence Cost

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Power development costs were set forth Saturday by the State Department in a bulletin as the largest single item in the cost of the International Rapids section of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway.

In giving detailed figures of the project, the department estimated $274,742,000 must be expended to develop this section, with Canada to pay $59,250,000 of it. The estimates showed an expenditure of $132,452,000 for works primarily for power, with other expenditures as follows:

Works solely for navigation, $34,188,000, and works common to power and navigation development, $108,102,000. These costs were given in greater detail than the statements made in July, when the St. Lawrence seaway trealy was signed by Canada and the United States.

AMATEUR BANDSMEN PREPARE FOR CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Amateur Bands Association has become national in its scope. At the annual meeting of the association here it was stated that already entries have been received for the annual band contest which it sponsors at the Canadian National Exhibition from Halifax, to Kitsilano, B. C.

The competitions will be held on Music Day at the Canadian National Exhibition. From the large representation at the annual meeting it was demonstrated that band music was not on the wane. Mr. C. F. Theale, editor of Musical Canada, was reëlected president, Mr. G. A. Sainsbury, known as the "father of boys' bands" in Canada, was elected vice-president.

EQUALITY FOR NEGRO PLEDGED BY HOOVER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Upon White House steps, a delegation of more than 150 negro voters, Saturday, asked of President Hoover and received from him a declaration that "the right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours."

Standing with head uncovered under a warm sun, the President, from the elevation of a curving stairway leading down from the south portico, told the negro delegates gathered in a semicircle below him that he desired to carry on the Republican traditions of Abraham Lincoln. "You may rest assured," he said, "that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American negro. I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust."

Hoover Never British Citizen, New Inquiry Finds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—A new inquiry by the State Department made at the request of the Republican National Committee, refutes reports circulated in the present presidential campaign that Herbert Hoover was once a British citizen.

Former Senator Henry J. Allen, director of publicity for the Republican National Committee, said in a statement today that President Hoover, while living in London for business purposes, rented a house there and his name appeared on the tax list as taxes are assessed upon rents. "The preliminary voting rolls are made up from the tax list and Mr. Hoover's name appeared on such a list," Mr. Allen said. "However," he added, "no alien is entitled to vote and is subject to penalty if he undertakes to vote."

The State Department's investigation, reaffirmed the conclusion of an inquiry four years ago, that there never has been any question of Mr. Hoover's status as an American citizen. It revealed the following: that Mr. Hoover never applied for British citizenship according to records of the British Naturalization Office; that numerous passports were issued to Mr. Hoover by the State Department, because there was no question of his citizenship; that Mr. Hoover spent part of every year in the United States except on two or three occasions which were largely devoted to war service; that the records of the Treasury Department show that Mr. Hoover has paid an income tax as an American citizen every year since the tax was established.

"The Department of State," said Mr. William R. Castle, Undersecretary of State, transmitting the report to the Republican committee, "is the final authority on citizenship matters. I can only say that I have once more checked the records to be sure that nothing has been overlooked and can, therefore, affirm officially what Mr. Kellogg said four years ago, that there has never been any question of Mr. Hoover's status as an American citizen."

Oyandel Assumes Vice-Presidency

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 3 (AP)—Judge Abraham Oyandel, president of the Supreme Court, assumed the office of Provisional Vice-President yesterday.

It was understood that Señor Javier Angel Figueroa, who resigned as Chief Justice of Chile in June, was trying to form a Cabinet for the prospective Government of Judge Oyandel.

Today's dispatches told of celebration throughout the provinces on news of the announcement that Gen. Bartolome Blanche had retired from the provisional Presidency.

Nation-Wide 'Sewing Bee' Organized by Red Cross

Women Turn Millions of Yards of Farm Board Cotton Into Clothing for Needy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Hundreds of women are turning from bridge tables to sewing machines this fall to turn millions of yards of cotton into clothing for the needy, under direction of the American Red Cross.

Red Cross cotton cloth, made from Farm Board cotton, voted by Congress, has gone to more than one-half of the nation in the five weeks since distribution was begun, Mr. James L. Fieser, vice-chairman of the national organization, said today.

The women of the country are organizing the greatest "sewing bee" since war time, according to reports received here. Volunteers in over 1000 communities have registered with their Red Cross chapters to make the cloth into dresses for women and girls, shirts for men and boys, suits for small boys and underwear for all members of the family.

The Red Cross has already ordered 25,636,633 yards of cloth shipped to 1668 chapters. It is estimated that this will clothe 2,621,566 families, declared by chapter officials to be in need of garments. A total ot 40,222,596 yards has been purchased from manufacturers and 100,477 bales of raw cotton, or one-fifth of the 500,000 bales voted by Congress, has been committed in exchange for this yardage.

In its selection of the material, the Red Cross is obtaining a wide diversity of stripes, prints, flowers, colors, and designs so that the garments that are made up will not be entirely uniform. The varieties of cloth being distributed are muslin, birdseye, prints, shirting, outing flannel and gingham.

Some chapters were ready to turn out quantities of garments daily within a few days after receipt of the cloth and have already begun to give garments to school children. Thousands of yards of cloth were given to the needy direct, where the women in the family were experienced in making clothing.

A special staff of Red Cross workers is handling the cotton distribution at national headquarters, under the direction of Mr. James F. Feiser, vice-chairman. The workers occupy one whole floor of the new office building recently occupied by the national organization.

CANADIANS ADVISED TO DIVERSIFY CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Counseling a greater diversion from cereal crops to other products in Canada, Dr. R. M. MacIver, professor of political philosophy and sociology, Columbia University, warned Canadians to proceed cautiously as regards optimistic estimates of increased consumption of wheat. Dr. MacIver's remarks were directed to the Canadian Institute on Economic and International Affairs at Lake Couchiching Camp, Orillia.

The speaker saw no reason why Canada should not produce a greater variety of the finer products. Fine cheeses, for example, are made in Europe, since the process involves a high degree of technical skill. In Denmark the Government is responsible for cheese production and the Government imposes high standards.

Enhanced reciprocity in trade between Great Britain and Canada cculd be attained more effectively by lowering barriers between them than by raising barriers between these countries and the rest of the world, affirmed Dr. MacIver.

TAMING SCRUB LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—An area of scrub and forest land in various parts of North Queensland, totaling approximately 125,000 acres has been recommended for early opening as dairying and mixed farm land. The selection of land on which the Government had spent money in making roads, would be conditional upon the selector developing 50 per cent of it within five years.

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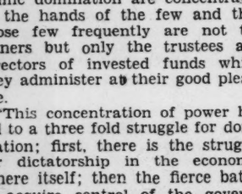
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—Furthermore, every department of this recently enlarged store participates in this great store-wide event.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IN THE town where Little Cat lived everybody had said good night to each other, and in the kitchen where Little Cat slept in a basket behind the stove the cook had said good night to Little Cat. It was the cook's custom, and a very pleasant one, showing that she had a sweet disposition. Even when there had been unexpected company the cook never forgot to say "Good night to you, Little Cat," when she had put the kitchen in order and was going off to bed herself. Everybody was asleep. The grandfathers and the grandmothers were asleep, and the fathers and mothers and aunts and uncles and cousins and big brothers and sisters and little brothers and sisters and babies in cribs. Little Cat was asleep. Even Grandfather Clock was asleep.

Yes, sir and madam, somebody had forgotten to wind Grandfather Clock up. He had stopped ticking just after Little Cat had gone to sleep.

After a while Little Cat woke up. First he was sound asleep, and then he was partly awake, and then he was more awake, and then he was enough awake to know that he was no longer asleep. He lifted his left front paw from over his ear. "This is funny," said Little Cat sleepily to himself. "I ought to hear something and I don't hear anything. Now what can it be that I ought to hear? Oh, yes. Oh, yes. It is Grandfather Clock. He has stopped ticking and striking."

Little Cat got up. He stretched himself, washed his face with his paws, combed his whiskers with his claws, took his little cane out of his basket, let himself out of the house, and walked down the path to the gate on his hind legs like a little gentleman, swinging his cane as he went along. There was no moon in the sky, but plenty of stars, and Little Cat looked at them approvingly, leaning on his little cane.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat to the stars. "Oh, those people, those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

He stood a moment enjoying the starry night. Then he set out briskly along the sidewalk till he came to the Smithses' house where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own in the back yard. He turned in at the gate and was just going around the corner of the house when he met Dog Wow coming the other way.

"Good evening, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, wagging his tail.

"Good evening, Dog Wow," said Little Cat.

"You are later than usual, Little Cat." said Dog Wow. "So I put on my hat and was just coming to find you."

"It's the Grandfather Clock," said Little Cat. "He has stopped ticking and striking, and that explains why I am later than usual. It is very mysterious."

"Somebody," said Dog Wow, "must have forgotten to wind him up."

"That is it. That is it," said Little Cat. "How stupid of me not to have thought of it! It must be very annoying for Grandfather Clock. I'm glad nobody has to wind us up."

"I put on my straw hat," said Dog Wow, "but I suppose I should really have put it away till next summer. One of the things I like most about summer is a straw hat. I have heard Mr. Smith say the same thing."

"The children in my house, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "have a rabbit that they wind up, and then he can hop. But he is a very dull animal. I have tried to talk with him, and he has no conversation whatever."

Chatting in this amiable way, they passed through the gate and strolled down the street placidly enjoying the starry night. Little Cat walked on his hind legs like a little gentleman, and Dog Wow, when they were not conversing, walked on his hind legs, like a taller little gentleman, with his straw hat over his nose and his front paws where his pockets would have been if he had worn trousers. When they talked he came down on all fours to hear better. They stopped a while to listen to the gurgle of the brook, and were presently in sight of the comfortable farmhouse in which the fine fat farmer Ichbod Johnathan Jenk lived with his stout wife Sarah and their three rosy children, Milly, Willie, and Tilly.

"Three of the nicest children in this town, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "live in that house. Willie and Milly and Tilly Jenk. I think they save bones for me. Every time I come this way in the daytime they give me a bone."

"How you do run about in the daytime, Dog Wow!" said Little Cat. "Tell me more about Willie and Milly and Tilly."

"They have the bluest blue eyes, Little Cat," said Dog Wow enthusiastically. "Like marbles. And the reddest of red cheeks. Like apples. And the puggiest of of pug noses. Like their father and mother. They help their father get in the hay and they help their mother wash up the dishes. Willie looks more like his father than Milly or Tilly, but Milly and Tilly look more like their mother than Willie. Milly is old than Willie, but Willie is older than Tilly. And they are all just the same size."

"I don't see how that can be, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "I should think they would be different sizes."

"That is easy, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Willie grew faster than Milly and Tilly grew faster than Willie.

"I have heard much about those dear tots, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "The children in my house go to school with them. But I have never seen them. In the daytime I stay so much nearer home—"

"If I bark in front of the house, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "they will recognize my bark and come to the window."

"Would it be right, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "to awaken them from their childish sleep?"

"It will do no harm for once, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "And I would like them to see my straw hat. Of course I wouldn't think of doing it every night."

Ichbod Johnathan Jenk's house faced the street, and in front of the house a large electric light hung from a pole so that Dog Wow and Little Cat could see the windows almost as plainly as in broad day. The window shades were all down to keep out the light. Dog Wow and Little Cat walked up the path toward the front door and when they were half way there they stopped and looked up at the windows. Dog Wow barked a bark.

"They are sound asleep, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "You will have to bark louder than that."

"I was trying to bark just loud enough to awaken Milly and Willie and Tilly, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I will bark again."

So Dog Wow barked again several times.

"I see a shade going up, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "I see two shades going up. Yes, yes, there are Mr. and Mrs. Jenk at one window and Milly and Willie and Tilly at the other."

Little Cat looked at the five faces with great interest.

"They look just about as I thought they would, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "I dare say that is Willie in the middle between Milly and Tilly. If he had chin whiskers he would look just like his father."

"When you see them all in a row like that, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "the family resemblances are very striking. They all have round faces, but Milly and Tilly do look very much like their mother."

"Which is Milly, Dog Wow," asked Little Cat, "and which is Tilly?"

"I have never been quite sure myself, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Milly looks so much like Tilly and Tilly looks so much like Milly."

"It is a pleasure to see them, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "They are certainly fine, rosy children. But I should expect Mr. and Mrs. Jenk to say something when they are awakened like this."

"They are all speechless with astonishment, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "They have never seen a dog wearing a hat or a cat carrying a cane. They cannot believe the evidence of their eyes. Now we will go quietly away and they will not believe they have seen us at all. If they remember it in the morning they will think it was a queer dream."

So Little Cat waved his cane to the five faces looking out of the windows, and Dog Wow waved his paw, and they went back along the path, walking on their hind legs like two little gentlemen. And when Dog Wow and Little Cat had walked out of sight, Ichbod Johnathan Jenk and Sarah Jenk and Milly and Willie and Tilly Jenk went back to bed.

"It feels to me like time to go home, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, coming down on all fours. "But are they not fine, rosy children."

"They are indeed, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, pausing and leaning on his cane. "Oh, those people, those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature and giving a surprise party to Mr. and Mrs. Jenks and Milly and Willie and Tilly. What fun! What fun!

Cricket

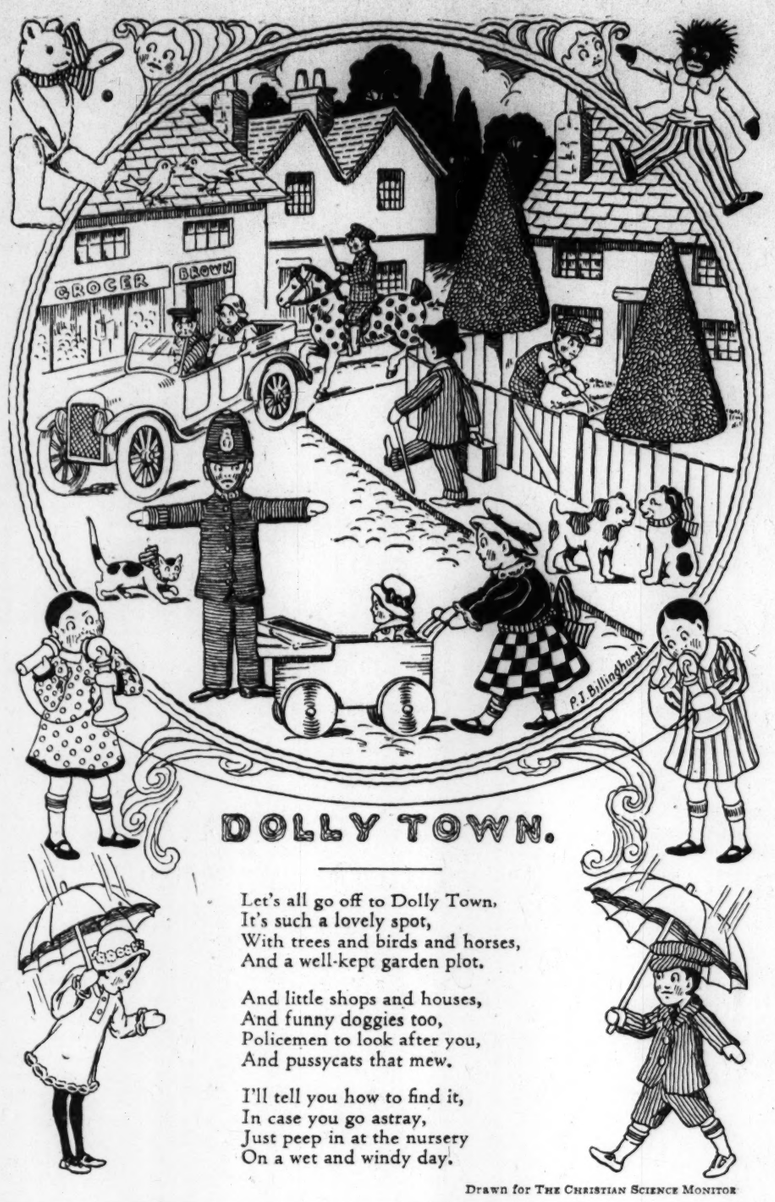
Through the long, hot summer day,
The happy cricket sings:
He hasn't any voice at all,
But rubs his little wings
And makes strange music in the sun,
Continuous and thin,
As if he played for joy upon
A small gold violin!

FRANCES FROST

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Match Puzzle" published last Monday:

Using eleven matches print the word "nine." Then, by adding three more matches, change "nine" into "none."



DOLLY TOWN.

Let's all go off to Dolly Town,
It's such a lovely spot,
With trees and birds and horses,
And a well-kept garden plot.

And little shops and houses,
And funny doggies too,
Policemen to look after you,
And pussycats that mew.

I'll tell you how to find it,
In case you go astray,
Just peep in at the nursery
On a wet and windy day.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kirribanda

The Story of a Little Singhalese Boy

By MARGARET DAY

KIRRIBANDA crawled to the edge of the raised, hard-beaten, earthen verandah, in front of his little home, the better to see why the two long-legged Indian cocks were so excited. Nonahamy, his pretty brown-skinned mother, came out of the dark little doorway behind him and laughed gayly at her son.

She leaned against the whitewashed wall of her home, and a shaft of sunlight, striking through the feathery tops of the tall coconut trees that grew all about, caused the golden beads of her necklace to gleam. Her hair was very black and smooth, and well-oiled, and was drawn into a large knob on the nape of her neck, a flat-headed pin of gold being thrust through the coils. She was dressed in a tight white cotton bodice, low-necked and short-sleeved, and wore a red and yellow cloth, or sarai, as a skirt.

Two long-nosed gray Indian pigs, several little pigs, a yellow pariah dog, and half a dozen leggy hens, nosed and scrabbled about on the short sparce grass before the little oude, or house. Little Kirribanda watched them earnestly, his dark eyes shining as he crept closer and closer to the step. He was trying to thrust the whole of a tiny fist into his mouth when he overbalanced.

The fowls squawked, the pigs ran grunting away, the dog yapped, and the great black crows circled overhead cawing, but Kirribanda lay where he had fallen, squalling loudly. His mother ran to him, picked him up, dusted and comforted him, and carried him into the dark little room where his father gave him a piece of sugar-cane to suck.

For many years Kirribanda was very happy in that small home built of mud and wattle, and thatched with straw from the paddy, or rice fields. Pineapples and other plants grew on the thatch, and melon vines straggled up the walls or post of the verandah.

When Kirribanda grew older he loved to stand by his father's side and watch him plane the yellow Jak wood. It interested him to see his father fashioning the wood into table legs, or the arms of lounge chairs, or carving little elephants from the mottled brown wood of the coconut trees. Sometimes he would carve and polish the fruit shells, and these he would carry many miles to the city of Colombo where he sold them to the shops.

Appuhamy, the Potter

Some fathoms (for miles are not commonly mentioned among the natives in Ceylon) from Kirribanda's home was the little abode, set about with broad-leafed plantain trees and surrounded by coconut palms, of Appuhamy, whose face was like a carved coconut, and whose hair was so white and thin that the knot on the back of his head could scarcely be seen. With him lived his old wife, Bebenona.

Kirribanda liked to stroll over to their oude, and eat the plantains Bebenona gave him as he squatted by the side of old Appuhamy, watching him shape chatties and long-necked water bottles from the lumps of clay he put upon his wheel. For old Appuhamy was a potter, and the ground before his home was often covered with the chatties he molded, drying upside down in the sun.

Kirribanda now wore a banyan, or vest, and a cloth, or saron, and helped to tend the great gray buffaloes, with their big heads carried low on their shoulders, so that their curving, scythe-like horns almost met over their backs, and would drive them along to the water pastures, where they would slosh into the deepest part, and lie almost hidden in the cool water.

Each day Kirribanda walked miles to an open, high roofed building, where he was taught a few lessons by a native teacher from one of the missions, together with several other little Singhalese boys.

When he was fourteen he was tall and strong, with a pleasant face and a ready smile, and went out into the terraced paddy fields with his father to dig in the mud and water with hooked spades. later he learned to drive the primitive plow which the great buffaloes pulled through the heavy soil, up to their hocks in slush. It was hard work for both man and beast.

Sowing the Rice Seed

Then he helped to sow the rice seed, and when the tender, emerald green spikes began to show, to regulate the water that irrigated it.

At the harvesting his mother and cousins went into the fields as well, and lent their aid in harvesting the grain, while Kirribanda drove the buffaloes in the treadmill, round and round, on the flat bit of ground where the grain was threshed.

When the hot sun sank low, and the air grew a little cooler, with their sarongs girded about them, their legs thick with mud, and their momoties (spades) flung across their shoulders, Kirribanda and his father and the other men returned to their little oude to lounge about on the verandah while the women prepared the meal of rice and curried Jak fruit, bread fruit, yams, plantains, or other vegetables, well flavored with coconut oil, or the milk and grated flesh of the coconut.

Though Kirribanda loved his home and his parents, he was not contented. His schooling had made him want to know more, and as he lay on his back on the hard cane couch on the verandah, watching the sun touch the waving tops of the swaying coconut palms with gold, or sink to rest in a blaze of glory, dyeing the stems and broad leaves of the plantain trees a fiery crimson, he would dream of the restless blue sea he had never seen, and of Colombo, the city beside it.

Nonahamy, watching her son tenderly, with love in her soft dark eyes, guessed there was some desire in his heart, and spoke to him gently. When he told her of his dreams she promised to arrange things with his father, and in a few days Kirribanda tied up his small possessions in a red cotton handkerchief, and fastening another about his well oiled hair to keep it free from dust, bade farewell to his home and set off under the tall coconut trees, past the little house of Appuhamy and Bebenona, and so on to Colombo, the city by the sea.

A Game for Little Artists

Children who are beginning to draw, as well as those who are more advanced, will enjoy playing this game. Pencils and paper are passed around. Then each player selects a letter from the alphabet and draws a picture containing as many things as he can think of whose names begin with this letter. For example a picture based on the letter "H" could contain a little girl on a horse riding up a hill to her home. Her hair is flying in the breeze even though she is wearing a hat. She waves a handkerchief with one hand and with the other holds the halter around the horse's neck. She has just come through a field where we see a haystack and a wild hare scampering away. Overhead is a hawk flying with outstretched wing. Hens are strutting in the yard of her home and a stand with jars of honey for sale is seen in front of a hive surrounded by honeybees.

(How many drawings of things beginning with "H" are to be found here?)

When the sketches are finished, they are passed to the right when each player guesses as many words as possible, writing them on a separate piece of paper, and then receives another drawing to examine until they have all been around. The player guessing the largest number correctly wins the game.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Roberta Maxine L. (8), Milwaukee, Wis.
Norma F. (11), Walnut Creek, Calif.
Virginia E. (13), Los Angeles, Calif.
Margaret A., Hampton, Va.

Boys

Billy B., Italy, Texas—Interested in reading, drawing and music. (Please send in your last name, Billy.)
Seymour R. (11) Trenton, N. J.

Snubs and Buzzy would like to thank the following animal friends for their letters:

Fluffy B., Urbana, Ill.
Snooky, Philadelphia, Penna.
Vamp, St. Joseph, Mo.
Cuddles, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mousie, Greenfield, Mass.

Mail Bag

Calcutta, India

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I love looking at the Children's Page, especially the puzzles.

I have two brothers and a sister. We have many pets in our home. My brother and I belong to the Wolf Cubs here. We also attend the Christian Science Sunday School. There are 17 pupils and three teachers.

Calcutta is a beautiful city with lovely buildings. We also have a lovely lake.

I should love to get letters from England, Scotland, America and Australia. I am 12 years old. Malcolm C.

Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Editor:

My first letter to the Mail Bag was written when I was 4 years old and I have often thought of writing again to tell how grateful I am for all the pleasure and education I get from the Monitor. I like the continued stories, especially Snubs and Waddles and also the Sunny Hour stories. I also like to read the Sentinel article "Especially for Young People," and the Home Forum.

I should like to trade post cards with boys from Eprope. I would also enjoy exchanging stamps with boys near my age (11), from all over the world. I must close now, hoping to make some pen pals.

Arne, H.

New York, New York

Dear Editor:

I am sending this letter to the Mail Bag hoping that some other little boy will read it and will send letters to the Mail Bag for me, and tell me all about his dog or whatever pet he has. I am just over 4 years old and I live in New York now, but I did live in the country.

I had a lovely dog and his name was Vanilla. I loved Vanilla very much, but when we went to the city to live I had to give him back to the one who had given him to me, for we could not take him to the city. I miss him very much. I enjoy Snubs very much. Now I will close, hoping to have a letter very soon.

Donald P.

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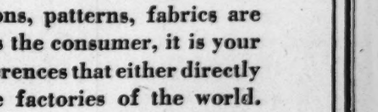
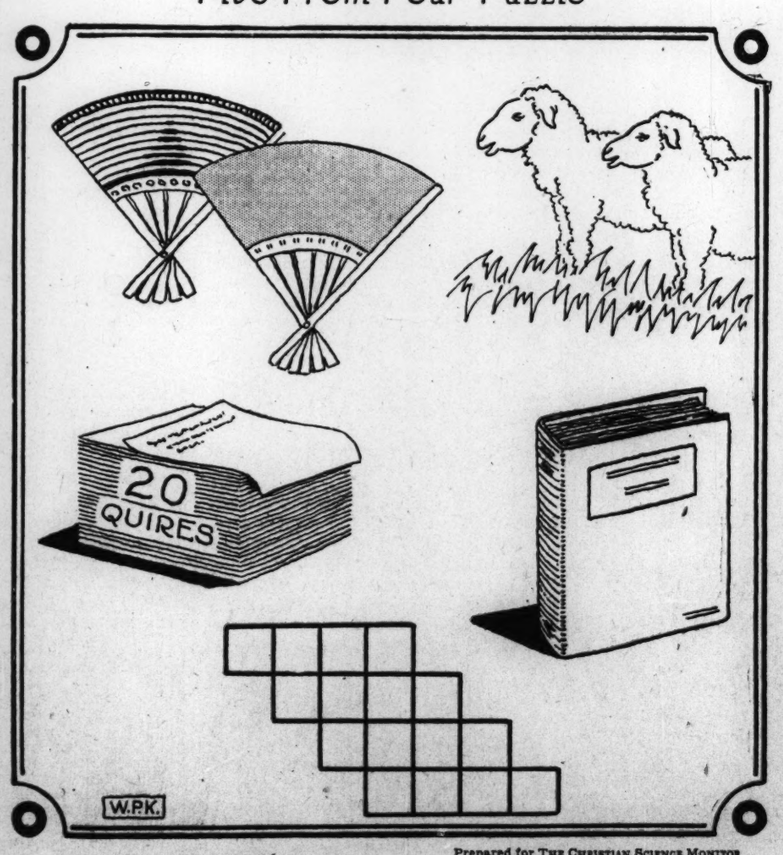


Five-From-Four Puzzle



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Four Words, Each Containing Four Letters, Are Represented by the Pictures Above. If These Words Are Placed in a Certain Order in the Squares Provided for the Purpose, Five Different Words May Be Read Vertically, From Top to Bottom.

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THE HOME FORUM

Water Music

ALL day the calm of an old New England Sabbath had rested upon Lake Winnepesaukee. Above the broad expanse of water, with its surrounding hills and fertile valleys, the sky had spread a matchless turquoise canopy, flecked here and there with fluffs of cloud which, toward late afternoon, forgathered upon the western horizon.

The sun had set in what might appropriately be termed a veritable camp-meeting shout of color—color so vivid, so riotous, that it wrung an unpremeditated Psalm from the lips of more than one beholder. Even as he gazed upon the glowing spectacle, his eye beheld the Ossipee Hills (dignified as "mountains" by visitors who journeyed to New Hampshire from distant states) thrown with sudden cameo distinctness against the brilliant horizon. Verily, the glory of that sunset appeared to envelop the entire earth.

Slowly the splendid colors melted into one another; a sliver of moon appeared, and simultaneously, or so it seemed, a small boat left the shore, the oars making a pleasant creak and plash as the rower bent to his task. Directly into the path of the sunset moved the small craft, in whose bow sat a girl dressed in white. Her eyes held an expression of wistful interrogation. She carried a number of song books, and, when suddenly prompted by a sense of duty to be performed, she occasionally turned and marked a page.

Under expert guidance, the boat slipped through the water until, several rods off shore, the girl bade her companion ship his oars. The little boat drifted lazily for a few yards, then ceased to move forward, although it rocked contentedly upon the water as an occasional light breeze ruffled the surface of the lake.

The girl leaned forward. "If they would only come now," she breathed. "It is so beautiful. We haven't had such a burst of glory all summer."

The man nodded, his eyes upon a flaming fan which emerged from a gray and gold cloud. Speech does not come readily when one is deeply stirred—nay, under circumstances such as these, the most carefully chosen phrases may become an impertinence. The girl understood, and glanced upward, toward the east, where timorous streamers of cloud colored the sky with pale mauve and rose. Again the wistful expression appeared in her eyes and she remarked: "I presume we may as well anchor. Oh, if they only would come!"

Scarcely had the anchor caught upon the boulder-strewn lake bed beneath them when, as if in answer to her plea, a second boat put out from a near-by landing—then a third and a fourth. As the sunset color deepened upon the lake, more boats appeared, each with its oarsman and as many passengers as might conveniently occupy the limited space afforded by such small craft.

As the boats gently nosed each other under the not too skillful guidance of a few of the rowers, a restrained "halloo" presaged the approach of several boats in close formation, evidently from a point considerably farther up the lake. The rowers gave every indication that theirs had been a long pull and a strong pull. Travelers "in the know" will remember that Lake Winnepesaukee is far from being a mere frog pond, although it is doubtful if the approaching boats had traversed the entire twenty-one miles of its length.

To the evident delight of the girl in white, a flotilla of dozens of boats quickly assembled. Friend called subdued greetings to friend in appreciation of the surrounding brilliance of sky and water. When it became obvious that no more boats would immediately join the group, the girl rose to her feet, steadied herself by a hand placed lightly upon the shoulder of the man, and began to sing. As her clear, sweet soprano lined out the opening measures of "Softly Now the Light of Day," the tune was at once taken up by the hundred or more persons who surrounded her. The hymn was a familiar one; therefore all the necessary choirs were present, soprano answering tenor, alto complementing bass. It was not essential that they sing lustily, for it must be remembered that this chorus floated upon the water, across which one's voice carries with startling distinctness. It was not an uncommon occurrence, should the wind be in the right quarter, to find persons more than a mile distant, listening with pleasure to the familiar measures.

As the final note echoed across the lake, a rich baritone voice launched that ageless Lutheran hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," to be caught up at once by the group and sung through to the end, with a majesty rare of achievement within the four walls of a church or beneath the arched dome of a cathedral.

From this hymn the singers were led into "Day Is Dying in the West," and thus the service of song continued until, irrespective of church or creed, more than a dozen favorite hymns had been sung. There was no speaking, no intrusive "short address by So-and-So." In fact, almost no word of any sort was spoken, for the spell of the music was so strong that conversation seemed incongruous, seemed something to be postponed, that the present moment of spiritual exaltation might become the rich, personal experience of each singer. And when, at the close of a hymn, the silence became a bit awkward, the girl in white lined out another tune and the singing continued until but a faint suggestion of afterglow remained in the sky.

During the final hymn, the stars became visible in ever-increasing numbers and upon the shore of the lake appeared a shadowy fringe of pines, whose tops were sharply etched in purple against the deepening blue of the sky. A vagrant breeze carried the last notes of the song far out over the water. The flotilla slowly disintegrated; and, with a sense of quiet peace upon them, the people bade one another a quiet good night. Dusk fell with the swiftness peculiar to the hill country. Darkness, gently touching earth, water and departing singers, gave her benediction to a vesper service of great beauty. G. M. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages . . . . 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
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Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of the Casson Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Trees: From a Lithograph by Louis Lozowick

Pennsylvania

I've just come from Pennsylvania,
Stranger, and I'd say
That's the land for you.
It is for me.
For it's green and clean,
Hill on folded hill,
With gentle valleys
And a wooded, farmy smell.
And many a little road
That winds and twines along—
And water! the Pennsylvania springs
Are filled with the nectar
You read about in fairy tales
When you were a boy.

* * *

Yes, if you're looking
For a place to rest—
Quiet, gentle and still,
I'd advise Pennsylvania.
I just came from there—
And the parting was hard.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Mr. Morgan and His Treasures

Everywhere he went Mr. Morgan added to his collection. A work of art, a piece of exquisite music kindled in him extraordinary emotion. The man of steel and iron became putty before the brush of Raphael, the melody of Mozart. In collecting, as in business, Mr. Morgan got what he went after. He vexed the souls of amateurs whose purses were more slender, and excited the envy of museum directors whose government grants were insufficient to compete with his large resources. His interests as a collector were wide and he ransacked the world through agents everywhere. Some focused their attention upon ancient art, mediæval art, watches, snuff-boxes, miniatures; others upon paintings, drawings, tapestries, furniture, Chinese porcelains, armor, manuscripts, and association books. Excavators dug into the ruins of ancient lands for him. Scholars pored over his Coptic writings. Others searched the earth for rare Bibles.

His house at Prince's Gate was a museum in itself. There was his famous Fragonard Room. There were his collections of miniatures and many of his choicest pictures. The Victoria and Albert Museum, popularly called the South Kensington Museum, in London, had the benefit of extensive loan collections from him for many years. His miniatures assembled the beauties and princes of two centuries: Charles the Second, Charles the First as a youth, Louis the Fourteenth on horseback, Madame de Montespan, Madame de Pompadour, Marie Antoinette, the Duchess of Devonshire, George the Fourth as Prince Regent; scores of others. The oldest miniature was a portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots. The painter was unknown, but the portrait bore the initials of a former owner, Charles the First.

The Morgan illuminated manuscripts surpassed any collection ever brought together, wonderful examples of antique ornamentation and handwriting in English, German, Dutch, Spanish, French and Italian. There was the Huntingfield Psalter, a manuscript on vellum, containing ninety-two miniatures of scenes from the Bible and the lives of the saints. This was executed at Mendham Priory toward the end of the twelfth century. There was the Bourbon Book of Hours, done in 1485; and another Book of Hours, of Flemish workmanship, bound for Mary Stuart at the time of her marriage. Morgan owned the celebrated Gutenberg Bible and the Psalter of 1459, "the most valuable books in the world." He possessed magnificent pieces of old English plate: a Tudor bowl made in London when Shakespeare was alive; a set of "Apostle" spoons, dating from the reign of Henry the Eighth; a cup and cover made for James the First from silver of the great seal of Ireland; a massive silver tankard presented by Queen Mary to Simon Janszen, a Dutch master, for safely conveying her husband, William III, across to The Hague in 1691; a huge tri-paneled silver vase depicting the finding of Romulus and Remus, Mettus Curtius leaping into the pit, and Æneas carrying his father, Anchises, from the burning city of Troy.

The building Mr. Morgan loved best was his white marble Library in New York. Here the light fell softly through a central double skylight of glass so transparent that the blue of the sky was seen as through the empty air. Around the octagon of the skylight were painted the Muses of Art, Science, Literature, and Philosophy. On the shelving of Circassian walnut were stored books and manuscripts rich and rare beyond description. The mere enumeration of these required a thick catalogue; and to tell adequately the story of these treasures many volumes would be needed. — From "Morgan the Magnificent," by JOHN K. WINKLER.

The Lure of the Violin

If Reade was dissatisfied with life at Oxford in the 'forties, the dissatisfaction was due, not to the discomfort of his position there, but to the restlessness which haunted him everywhere. His ambition burned like a flame within him, yet he lacked the urge to write. He felt that he could only discover inspiration by mixing freely with the world, and Oxford, with its atmosphere of pleasant tranquillity and complacent immobility, irritated him. . . .

In London he was more content, because there he was in the maelstrom of life, where the facts from which fiction might be made were tossed thick on every eddying tide. He did not stand idly, staring at the antics of the crowd, contemplating the march of events, and waiting for what he wanted like a Micawber. During his continental tour in 1839, he had acquired a craze for violins. An accomplished amateur violinist, he devoted himself with all his enthusiasm and thoroughness to study the lore of the instrument, a labour of love which was epitomised by his letters on "Cremona Fiddles," published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in 1872.

Among the acquaintances acquired at the Bohemia of Soho was a violin-maker. This man was either French or Belgian; Coleman, ever ready to be familiar and picturesque, asserts that he was a Parisian revolutionary exile, glorying in the very individual name of Henri. The *Memoir* is content with the assurance that "he had devoted his life to the violin, not merely as a maker, but as a virtuoso, and by his long connection with the trade in Paris had acquired positive knowledge of where, throughout the world, all the rarest violins were to be discovered." With this man Reade, undeterred by his unprofitable speculation in herring-fishing, entered upon a partnership. They imported old violins of Italian and German manufacture, which were remodelled into "playable, saleable instruments" under the supervision of Reade's partner. . . .

The search for violins apparently led him to more places than Paris. The *Memoir* goes out of its way to deny that Reade ever visited Germany and Holland "to collect materials for *The Cloister and the Hearth*, declaring that neither the biographer nor "any other relative" had any recollection of "a single allusion to any such tour." Apparently Reade's relatives had no very close acquaintance with his work or they might have conjectured something from his statement in *The Eighth Commandment* that he was in Antwerp in 1848. If he visited Belgium in quest of merchandise, why not also Germany and Holland? Amsterdam and the Rhine towns were marts as likely as Antwerp for the dealer in violins. It would be typical of Reade's method as a writer to store away his observations of scenes and people for future use, even after an interval of many years.—MALCOLM ELWIN, in "Charles Reade."

A PRINT that is beautiful, even to the uninitiated eye, needs no explanation. However, a print whose attractiveness is due to the artist's choice of a specialized design, and to his method of execution, may require some interpretation.

Mr. Lozowick is a modernist, and the picturization of the unusual in nature is his goal. So, when he chose to do a plate for autumn, he searched until, on a little hill, he found this scene. A giant willow had been cut down, doubtless because it shaded a portion of the corn field which it overlooked. That it was a large tree can be seen by the thickness of the trunk and the two gnarled roots protruding in curved humps from the ground. As is often the case when a willow is cut down, it began to grow again, sending forth branches and leaves—the largest of which the artist has outlined in the graceful sweep across the top of his print.

We are aware that the scene is autumn because of the corn, harvested and standing primly in stooks:

"The stacks of corn, in brown array
Stand waiting through the tranquil day,
Like tattered wigwams on the plain. . . ."

On the horizon line at the left of the plate stretches the farm, only the barns being visible. They are placed in this position by the artist to give the effect of width and depth to the composition, and in this he has been singularly successful. There has been no use of deep shadow, as is usual in lithographs; the artist depending on a judicious placing of the points of his composition to give the effect usually gained by "blacking out."

Mr. Lozowick is a young man with an eye for the bizarre, and he has a facile talent for revealing it. But, in his hand, the bizarre becomes so tinged with wistful grace that the most conservative are often found among his admirers.

A Visit to a Great House

In a letter to her "Dear and Honoured Parents," the bride describes her visit to the Great House—its miles of park, the Italian Garden, the great terrace, the dairy in the Dutch fashion, the aviary filled with Golden Pheasants and other foreign birds, which drink from elegant china receptacles, the grand Groom of the Chambers, the pompous butler, the array of powdered and silk-stockinged footmen, the gold plate, the "pineapples as large as my Papa's head." She describes the daughters of the house as "poor, plain souls, for all their ladyshipness." "It is only Arabella, the youngest and the prettiest, that can hope to have her way with her Mama, though their Papa is amiable to them all, and I would not be certain that if our cousin permits, the Lady Louisa should not marry the Chaplain, a man of some presence and of respectable family, for doubtless it is better to marry such than none at all," writes little Emily, repeating the precepts on which she had been reared.

"The Tutor and the Governess dine apart, and the Chaplain leaves the table before the puddings are served. It does not please Lady Louisa that he shall be treated so. It is an old mode and foolish, she says, but so it has always been, and at the Great House what has been must for ever be. Mr. London and I have a grand apartment, with our own sitting-room, and James, our footman, who is an oafish youth, and muddled by so much grandeur, carries hot water from the kitchen with pantings and puffings, for it is at least a quarter of a mile distant. We dine at 6:30, which is late for us, but early in Grand Society, and start long before that hour to walk from our bedchamber along corridors, down the great stairs, through the round hall, with its marble pillars and floor, to the blue Withdrawing Room, and thence to the Red Room, out of which open the Japan Room and the King's Room, thus called because His Majesty George II did receive company there when lying a night at the Great House in the former Lord's day, and so, when all are collected, to the Dining Hall. 'Tis no small wonder,' says my spouse, 'that they are a thin family, being obliged to walk so far for their meat.' . . .

"On Sunday we attended the Church, for it is only the weekday morning prayers which are read in the Chapel by the Chaplain. Oh! such a procession. My Lord, My Lady, the Guests, the Young Ladies, the Governess, the Tutor, My Lady's woman with shawl and vinaigrette, Footmen carrying the Prayer-books and My Lord in a terrible fuss, having fallen into a slumber when he should have been getting him ready. But since the service would not be begun without the Quality, it mattered little. . . .

"No person would think it mannerly to leave the church until the Great House procession passed out, and as my Lord and my Lady walk arm in arm down the aisle there is a deal of curtsying, bowing and lock-pulling, and at the lych gate an all but Royal reception. Happy are those to whom attention is paid, and crestfallen those who receive no notice. My Lord is well liked, for he has a good word and a joke for all. Then My Lady enters her great yellow charyot, and those who do not wish to walk go with her, and my Lord and the others walk like the common sort."—From "The Stream of Time. Social and Domestic Life in England 1805-1861," by Mrs. C. S. PEEL.

The White Bees Swarm

Out of the high-built airy hive,
Deep in the clouds that veil the sun,
Look how the first of the swarm arrive;
Timidly venturing, one by one,
Down through the tranquil air,
Wavering here and there,
Large, and lazy in flight,—
Caught by a lift of the breeze,
Tangled among the naked trees,—
Dropping then, without a sound,
Feather-white, feather-light,
To their rest on the ground.

Thus the swarming is begun.
Count the leaders, every one
Perfect as a perfect star
Till the slow descent is done.
Look beyond them, see how far
Down the vistas dim and grey,
Multitudes are on the way.
Now a sudden brightness
Dawns within the sombre day,
Over fields of whiteness;
And the sky is swiftly alive
With the flutter and the flight
Of the shimmering bees, that pour
From the hidden door of the hive
Till you can count no more.

Now on the branches of hemlock and pine
Thickly they settle and cluster and swing,
Bending them low; and the trellised vine
And the dark elm-boughs are traced with a line
Of beauty wherever the white bees cling. . . .

—HENRY VAN DYKE, in "The White Bees."

Beautifying the Common Task

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE thought may sometimes come to one that he would be so much happier and better off if his outward circumstances and environment were different. He may feel that in another place, with other work and changed relationships, he would be an entirely different person; and this train of thought may produce a sense of restriction and of dissatisfaction with his present position and condition.

While to a certain extent this view may be correct, it is also true that our own attitude toward our surroundings is a factor to be reckoned with. Not infrequently has an altered attitude of thought towards one's occupation and associates appeared to affect an entire situation, notwithstanding the fact that outward conditions remained the same. This indicates, and truly, that we live in a conceptual world, and that as our own concept of people and things improves our outward experience invariably begins to correspond thereto.

It is helpful to remember that although Paul was well educated, the great apostle to the Gentiles at one time worked as a tentmaker. Well may we ask, What may have been the apostle's thoughts while he was at his work? Would not they be illumined by spiritual communication with God?

An understanding of Christian Science enables each one to beautify and redeem in large degree "the trivial round, the common task" which may constitute his everyday occupation. Many a woman has proved through this understanding that although her hands, being engaged in the cares of a household, may seem to be those of a Martha, her mental attitude has remained that of Mary, ready and willing to sit at the feet of the Christ, and to be taught of God. And, like Paul, many a man is proving that he can work with his hands while his thought is uplifted to God. Thus the daily round of work may be done in a spirit of loving service, and so redeemed from all suggestion of drudgery.

On page 195 of her book "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "To do good to all because we love all, and to use in God's service the one talent that we all have, is our only means of adding to that talent and the best way to silence a deep discontent with our shortcomings." Whatever our occupation may be, and even if we are engaged in humble work, we can do good to all with whom we come into contact. And may not this helpful attitude be a preparation for something higher and better? May not the spontaneous and conscientious performance of our present task be the very stepping-stone which will lead to more congenial conditions? The Scriptural promise is, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

By revealing that God is Spirit, and that man made in His image and likeness is spiritual and perfect, Christian Science shows that man, as the reflection of infinite Mind, is always fully occupied, always about his Father's business. A realization of this fact serves to uplift thought to the realm of reality, of true spiritual being; and this in turn helps to brighten our present daily routine of work. By rendering loving service right where we are, we can express the real man's efficiency in our present human experience. This using of the one talent, even if that talent be only the ability to do some menial task lovingly and well, must surely lead to larger opportunities.

Tent-making did not prevent Paul from ministering spiritually to those with whom he came in contact, for we read in Acts that even while engaged in this trade "he reasoned in the synagogue every sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks." So, too, he who has gained through Christian Science a correct concept of God and of man's relationship to Him, can beautify even the lowliest task by mentally maintaining the spiritual reality of man's true vocation as a child of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

ΚΑΛΛΥΝΕΙΝ ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΕΡΓΟΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ σκέψις δυναται νὰ ἔρχεται εἰς ἕναι ἐνίοτε ὅτι θὰ ἦτο τόσον πολὺ εὐτυχέστερος καὶ εἰς καλλιτέραν θέσιν ἐὰν αἱ ἐξωτερικαὶ αὐτοῦ περιστάσεις καὶ τὸ περιβάλλον ἦσαν διαφορετικά. Πιθανὸν νὰ αἰσθάνεται ὅτι εἰς ἄλλο μέρος, μὲ ἄλλην ἐργασίαν καὶ ἡλλαγμένας σχέσεις, θὰ ἦτο ἐντελῶς διάφορον ἄτομον· καὶ ἡ τοιαύτη ῥοπὴ τῆς σκέψεως δυνατὸν νὰ παραγάγῃ μίαν αἴσθησιν περιστολῆς καὶ δυσαρεσκείας μὲ τὴν παροῦσαν αὐτοῦ θέσιν καὶ κατάστασιν.

Ἐνῷ ἡ ἄποψις αὕτη πιθανὸν νὰ ἦναι ὀρθὴ μέχρι τινός, εἶναι ἐπίσης ἀληθὲς ὅτι ἡ ἰδία ἡμῶν στάσις πρὸς τὰ πέριξ ἡμῶν εἶναι παράγων ὅστις πρέπει νὰ ὑπολογισθῇ. Ὄχι σπανίως μία ἀλλαχθεῖσα στάσις σκέψεως πρὸς τὴν ἀσχολίαν ἑνὸς καὶ τοὺς συντρόφους του, ἐφάνη νὰ ἐπηρεάζῃ μίαν ὁλόκληρον κατάστασιν, ἀνεξαρτήτως τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι αἱ ἐξωτερικαὶ καταστάσεις παρέμειναν αἱ αὐταί. Τοῦτο ἐμφαίνει, καὶ ἀληθῶς, ὅτι ζῶμεν ἐντὸς ἑνὸς νοεροῦ κόσμου, καὶ ὅτι καθὼς ἡ ἰδία ἡμῶν σύλληψις τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τῶν πραγμάτων βελτιώνῃ, ἡ ἐξωτερικὴ ἡμῶν πεῖρα ἀρχίζει νὰ ἀνταποκρίνεται σταθερῶς πρὸς αὐτήν.

Εἶναι βοηθητικὸν νὰ ἐνθυμῆται τις ὅτι, ἂν καὶ ὁ Παῦλος ἦτο λίαν πεπαιδευμένος, ὁ μέγας πρὸς τοὺς Ἐθνικοὺς ἀπόστολος ἠργάσθη μίαν φορὰν ὡς σκηνοποιός. Δυνάμεθα καλῶς νὰ ἐρωτήσωμεν, Ποῖαι δυνατὸν νὰ ἦσαν αἱ σκέψεις τοῦ ἀποστόλου ἐνῷ ἠργάζετο; Δὲν ἐφωτίζοντο διὰ τῆς πνευματικῆς συγκοινωνίας μὲ τὸν Θεόν;

Μία ἀντίληψις τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης βοηθεῖ ἕνα ἕκαστον νὰ καλλύνῃ καὶ λυτρώνῃ εἰς μέγαν βαθμὸν "τὸν ἀσήμαντον κύκλον, τὸ κοινὸν ἔργον" ὅπερ πιθανὸν ν' ἀποτελῇ τὴν καθημερινὴν αὐτοῦ ἀσχολίαν. Πολλαὶ γυναῖκες ἀπέδειξαν διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως ταύτης, ὅτι ἂν καὶ αἱ χεῖρες των, ἀπησχολημέναι εἰς τὰς οἰκιακὰς φροντίδας, πιθανὸν νὰ φαίνωνται ὅτι εἶναι αὐταὶ τῆς Μάρθας, ἡ διανοητικὴ αὐτῶν στάσις παρέμεινεν ὅπως ἐκείνη τῆς Μαρίας, ἕτοιμαι καὶ πρόθυμαι νὰ καθίσουν εἰς τοὺς πόδας τοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ νὰ διδαχθῶσιν ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Καί, καθὼς ὁ Παῦλος, πολλοὶ ἄνδρες ἀποδεικνύουν ὅτι δύνανται νὰ ἐργάζωνται μὲ τὰς χεῖρας, ἐνῷ αἱ σκέψεις των εἶναι ὑψωμέναι πρὸς τὸν Θεόν. Οὕτω ὁ καθημερινὸς κύκλος τῆς ἐργασίας δυνατὸν νὰ γίνεται ἐν πνεύματι φιλοστόργου ὑπηρεσίας, καὶ οὕτω νὰ λυτρώνεται ἀπὸ πᾶσαν ὑποβολὴν μόχθου.

Ἐν σελίδι 195 τοῦ βιβλίου της "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἡ Ἐπιστήμων, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, γράφει, "Νὰ κάμνωμεν καλὸν πρὸς πάντας, διότι ἀγαπῶμεν πάντας, καὶ νὰ μεταχειριζώμεθα εἰς τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, τὸ ἓν τάλαντον ὅπερ πάντες ἔχομεν, εἶναι ὁ μόνος τρόπος ἡμῶν νὰ προσθέσωμεν εἰς τὸ τάλαντον αὐτό, καὶ ὁ καλλίτερος τρόπος νὰ κατασιγήσωμεν μίαν βαθεῖαν δυσαρέσκειαν μὲ τὰς ἀτελείας ἡμῶν." Οἱαδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἶναι ἡ ἀσχολία ἡμῶν, ἔτι καὶ ἂν ἐνασχολούμεθα εἰς ταπεινὴν ἐργασίαν, δυνάμεθα νὰ κάμωμεν καλὸν εἰς ὅλους μὲ τοὺς ὁποίους ἐρχόμεθα εἰς ἐπαφήν. Καὶ δὲν εἶναι δυνατὸν ἡ βοηθητικὴ αὕτη στάσις νὰ εἶναι προετοιμασία διὰ κάτι ὑψηλότερον καὶ καλλίτερον; Δὲν εἶναι δυνατὸν ἡ αὐθόρμητος καὶ εὐσυνείδητος ἐκτέλεσις τοῦ παρόντος ἡμῶν ἔργου νὰ εἶναι ἡ αὐτὴ βαθμὶς ἥτις θὰ ὁδηγήσῃ εἰς πλέον συμφώνους καταστάσεις; Ἡ Γραφικὴ ὑπόσχεσις εἶναι, "Εὖγε, δοῦλε ἀγαθὲ καὶ πιστέ· εἰς τὰ ὀλίγα ἐστάθης πιστός, ἐπὶ πολλῶν θέλω σὲ καταστήσει."

Διὰ τῆς ἀποκαλύψεως ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Πνεῦμα, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος πεπλασμένος κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν Αὐτοῦ εἶναι πνευματικὸς καὶ τέλειος, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δεικνύει ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὡς ἀνταν άκλασις τοῦ ἀπείρου Νοός, εἶναι πάντοτε πλήρως ἀπησχολημένος, πάντοτε περὶ τὰ τοῦ Πατρός του. Ἡ κατανόησις τοῦ γεγονότος τούτου ἐξυπερετεῖ εἰς τὴν ἐξύψωσιν τῆς σκέψεως εἰς τὸ βασίλειον τῆς πραγματικότητος, τῆς ἀληθοῦς πνευματικῆς ὑπάρξεως· καὶ τοῦτο ἐν στροφῇ βοηθεῖ νὰ λαμπρύνῃ τὸν παρόντα καθημερινὸν κύκλον τῆς ἐργασίας ἡμῶν. Ἀποδίδοντες φιλόστοργον ὑπηρεσίαν ἐκεῖ ἀκριβῶς ὅπου εἴμεθα, δυνάμεθα νὰ ἐκφράσωμεν τὴν ἱκανότητα τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν ἡμῶν ἀνθρώπινον πεῖραν. Ἡ χρῆσις αὕτη τοῦ ἑνὸς ταλάντου, ἔστω καὶ ἂν τὸ τάλαντον ἐκεῖνο εἶναι μόνον ἡ ἱκανότης νὰ κάμωμεν κάποιον δουλοπρεπὲς ἔργον φιλοστόργως καὶ καλῶς, δέον βεβαίως νὰ ἄγῃ εἰς μεγαλειτέρας εὐκαιρίας.

Ἡ σκηνοποιὰ δὲν ἠμπόδισε τὸν Παῦλον ἀπὸ τοῦ νὰ χορηγήσῃ πνευματικὴν ὑπηρεσίαν εἰς ἐκείνους μὲ τοὺς ὁποίους ἦλθεν εἰς ἐπαφήν, διότι ἀναγιγνώσκομεν εἰς τὰς Πράξεις ὅτι, ἔτι καὶ ὅταν ἐνησχολεῖτο εἰς τὴν τέχνην ταύτην "Διελέγετο . . . ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ κατὰ πᾶν σάββατον, καὶ ἔπειθεν Ἰουδαίους καὶ Ἕλληνας." Οὕτω, ἐπίσης, ἐκεῖνος ὅστις ἀπέκτησε διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης μίαν ὀρθὴν ἔννοιαν περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς συγγενείας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς Αὐτόν, δύναται νὰ καλλύνῃ ἔτι καὶ τὸ ταπεινώτατον ἔργον διατηρῶν νοερῶς τὴν πνευματικὴν πραγματικότητα τοῦ ἀληθοῦς ἐπαγγέλματος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς τέκνου τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Nutting

The little spring that has been bubbling under the hedge all along the hillside, begins, now that we have mounted the eminence and are imperceptibly descending, to deviate into a capricious variety of clear deep pools and channels, so narrow and so choked with weeds that a child might overstep them. The hedge has also changed its character. It is no longer the close compact vegetable wall of hawthorn, and maple, and brier-roses, intertwined with bramble and woodbine, and crowned with large elms or thickly set saplings. No! the pretty meadow which rises high above us, backed and almost surrounded by a tall coppice, needs no defence on our side but its own steep bank, garnished with tufts of broom, with pollard oaks wreathed with ivy, and here and there with long patches of hazel overhanging the water.

"Ah, there are still nuts on that bough!" and in an instant my companion, active and eager and delighted as a boy, has hooked down with his walking-stick one of the lissome hazel stalks, and cleared it of its tawny clusters, and in another moment he has mounted the bank, and is in the midst of the nuttery, now transferring the spoil from the lower branches into that vast variety of pockets which gentlemen carry about them, now bending the tall tops into the lane, holding them down by main force, so that I might reach them and enjoy the pleasure of collecting some of the plunder myself. A very great pleasure he knew it would be. I doffed my shawl, tucked up my flounces, turned my straw bonnet into a basket, and began gathering and scrambling—for, manage it how you may, nutting is scrambling work—those boughs, however tightly you may grasp them by the young fragrant twigs and the bright green leaves, will recoil and burst away; but there is a pleasure even in that: so on we go, scrambling and gathering with all our might and all our glee.—From "Our Village," by Miss MITFORD.

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PRESSURE IS EXERTED UPON RAIL SHARES

Nickel Plate Receivership Petition—Closing Is Steady

market found scant nourishment in week-end business news today, and prices drifted quietly lower.

Selling was in moderate volume, although there was a little more activity than during Saturday's trading. A feeble rally in the first hour soon petered out, and many issues slid down 1 to 3 points, although the decline was checked by early afternoon.

The market recovered at least half its losses in the late trading. The closing tone was steady with a number of issues off a point or so net.

Turnover approximated 1,100,000 shares. Losses of 2 to 3 points were about half recovered by such issues as American Telephone, American Can, Case, U. S. Steel, New York Central, du Pont, Westinghouse, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Santa Fe, Lackawanna and others.

Rails were conspicuously heavy for a time.

Receivership Petition

The filing of a bill in federal court asking for a receiver for the Nickel Plate again attracted attention to the situation facing that carrier, while efforts were still being made to obtain sufficient deposits of the 6 per cent notes, which matured last week, to make the refunding plan effective.

Furthermore, the weekly report of the movement of revenue freight which appeared on Saturday, showed an important gain only in the movement of coal, and an aggregate gain which came up only to about the normal expectation for that period.

The stock market has come into October with Wall Street as a whole displaying considerable uncertainty as to its immediate course. Analysts pointed out that such business barometers as the movement of freight, and the production of steel, normally reach their seasonal peak in October. How much further the recent improvement can be carried is now regarded as a matter of conjecture. Some quarters expressed the hope that improvement had been of such a fundamental character that it represented more than a mere seasonal upswing.

Bon is Rule Irregular

The bond market had another setback today, and speculative loans, particularly, were subjected to some pressure at one time.

The carriers, fairly firm at the opening, relapsed following the filing of receivership proceedings against the Nickel Plate road at Chicago. Losses of a point or more were recorded by most of the low-grade transportation issues.

Nickel Plate 6s, which were defaulted in both principal and interest last Saturday, dropped more than 5 points from their earlier high, while the road's other maturities were down 2 or more points. Most of these securities rallied moderately later, however, along with other railway loans.

Notwithstanding the receivership petition, officials of the Nickel Plate were going ahead with their refunding plan, which involves a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation sufficient to pay one-fourth of the 6 per cent notes in cash.

Best grade bonds of all categories held comparatively steady and the few losses generally were fractional. International Telephones were a trifle heavy and the American Telephone list was a bit easy.

The foreign department was irregular. Australians resumed their advance after last week's profit-taking reaction, and Argentines again displayed rising tendencies. Germans registered declines of a point or more, reflecting uncertainties of the European political situation.

The United States Government group was dull, but moderately firm. Terms of the Treasury's October financing operation were being awaited by investors. Certificates aggregating some $333,000,000 become due this month, and it is not certain whether the Treasury will again resort to short-term borrowing or attempt a long-term bond offering.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.54	.64	.52⅞	.53⅜	— ⅜
May	.58¾	.58⅞	.58	.58⅜	— ⅜
July	.59⅞	.59⅞	.59	.59⅜	— ⅜
Corn					
December	.27½	.27⅝	.27	.27⅛	— ½
May	.32⅝	.32⅝	.32	.32⅛	— ½
July	.33¾	.33¾	.33⅜	.33⅝	— ½
Oats					
December	.17⅛	.17⅛	.17	.17⅛	— ⅛
May	.20	.20	.19¾	.19¾	⅛ ⅜
Lard					
January	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.40	
May	4.57	4.57	4.50	4.50	b—.07

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.49½	.49¼	.49¼	
December	.51⅞	.51½	.51½	
May	.56¾	.56½	.56½	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.47½	.46⅞	.47⅛	— ⅜
May	.51¾	.51⅛	.51¼	— ½

b—Bid.

BROOKMIRE EXPANDING

Programs of expansion in the leading cities of the country have been inaugurated by the Brookmire Economic Service, Incorporated, under the direction of an executive committee. Business conditions have so improved in the last two months, in the opinion of the Brookmire organization, that for the first time since the spring of 1930 emphasis must be placed upon expanding rather than curtailing activities. Cities included for the present in the Brookmire program are Los Angeles, Baltimore, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Providence and St. Louis.

NEW YORK VALUATION LOWER

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Tentative assessment of taxable real estate for 1933 in New York City is $18,225,064,709, a decrease of $719,151,858 from real estate assessment of 1932. This is the first time since the consolidation into Greater New York that the tentative assessment of taxable real estate has been less than for the previous year, according to James J. Sexton, president of the department of taxes and assessment.

REDUCED RATES TO WEST INDIES

MONTREAL, Oct. 3—Reductions of from 20 to 40 per cent in the higher priced accommodations on the boats of the Canadian National Steamships plying between Boston and the West Indies will be put into effect in November. The new rates will apply to all boats in the fleet except the Prince Henry, which operates between Boston and Bermuda only at special rates.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 3	Last Oct. 1
9½	1⅝		Adams Express	400	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7⅞
30⅝	12	.2	Adams Millis	700	17	17	17	
14	9½		Addressograph	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
16⅛	4½	1.80	Affiliated Prod	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
63½	20⅛	.3	Air Reduction	100	59	59	59	59⅜
3½	½		Airway Elec App	200	2	2	2	
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	100	10⅜	10⅛	10½	10⅜
3⅝	⅜		Alleghany Corp	700	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
8¼	⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx	200	5½	5	5	
15	4½		Alleghany Steel	10	10	10	10	
88¾	42½	.6	AlliedChem	2600	81¼	79	80¼	80¾
119¼	96½	.7	Allied Chem pf	100	117	117	117	117
15⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	2900	11½	10⅝	11⅛	11½
22½	5⅝		Am Bank Note pf	100	17	17	17	
73⅞	29⅝	.4	Am Can	8400	58⅝	56	58⅛	58⅜
129	93⅛	.7	Am Can pf	100	122½	122¼	122½	
17	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	500	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
37⅜	18	.3†	Am Chicle	100	36	36	36	37
8¼	2		Am Colortype	200	7¼	7	7¼	
26⅜	11		Am Com Alcohol	1400	26¼	24¾	25½	
15	2		Am & For Pow	2100	10⅛	10	10½	10¼
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pow 2pf	100	13	13	13	
68	40	.6	Am Ice pf	100	40	40	40	
21⅝	7⅜	.2	Am Ice	300	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	
12	2½		Am International	900	9	8⅝	9	9⅛
9¼	1½		Am Metal	200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
32	6½		Am Metal 6%	50	26¾	25¾	26¼	26¾
17¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1800	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12½
49¾	10	.5	Am P&L pf A	400	30	29⅞	30	
12¼	3½		Am Radiator	2400	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	1600	14¾	13¾	14⅜	14¾
27¼	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	900	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	19⅛
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	200	44¾	44	44¾	45
151⅛	3		Am Steel Fdries	100	10	10	10	
137⅜	70¼	.9	Am Tel & Tel	1400	113⅞	111¼	112	113½
25	4		Am Type Fndrs	100	13	13	13	
34½	11	.2	Am Wat W&E	1600	26½	25⅝	26	26¾
75	26	.6	Am Wat pf 6	300	24	24	24	
31	11	.2	Am WW&E ct	400	24½	23½	23⅝	24½
10	1⅝		Am Woolen	200	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
39⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	100	32½	32½	32½	33¼
8	2		Am Writ Pap pf	10	3	3	3	
19⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	2700	12¾	12⅛	12½	13⅛
75	40	.6½	Anchor Cap pf	70	70	69¾	69¾	
61	24	.7	Armour Del pf	100	46	46	46	
2¾	⅝		Armour Ill A	300	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
2	⅜		Armour Ill B	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅞	3½		Armour Ill pf	500	10	10	10	
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	100	9	9	9	8¾
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	2900	55¾	53⅝	54¼	55
86	35	.5	Atchison pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	
21⅞	8⅝	.1	Atl Refining	1400	16¾	16½	16⅝	17¼
3⅞	1		Atlas Tack	400	3½	3¼	3½	
151¾	28¾	.4§	Auburn Auto	2100	55⅝	52½	54	54¼
17¾	1	.1	Austin Nichols A	20	17¾	17¾	17¾	
4⅛	1⅛		Aviation Corp Del	9800	7	6	7	6

—B—

35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	40	22	20	22	20¼
21⅞	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	17¼	16½	16¾	17⅛
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	20	19½	19½	
3½	½		Barker Bros	110	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	300	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
43½	16⅛		Beatrice Cream	500	17	16¾	17	17
18¾	4¼	4.09	Belding Hem	300	6¾	6½	6¾	7
41½	5⅜		Bendix Aviation	1700	14¾	13¾	14½	14¾
24⅞	5⅞		Best & Co	300	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¾
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	2400	23¾	22½	23¼	24⅜
74	16¾		Beth Steel pf	200	46	44½	44½	46½
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	300	14	13¾	14	
53	38	.4	Bon Ami A	200	51	51	51	
43½	20	.2	Borden	1810	30	29	29	30
14¼	3⅜		Borg Warner	1600	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11½
11¾	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	200	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅞
50¼	11⅛		Brooklyn Man T	400	22¼	21½	22¼	21
78⅜	31½	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	60
36	23	.3	Brown Shoe	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	
2⅜	⅛		Bruns Terminal	100	1	1	1	
7¼	1½		Bucyrus Erie	500	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞
3⅛	⅝		Budd Mfg	400	2⅜	2⅛	2½	2¾
4½	⅝		Budd Wheel	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
8	2⅛		Bullard	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
21¾	7¼		Bush Terminal	100	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	
65	7¼		Bush Term deb	50	17	16½	16½	
85	12¼	.7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	42½	42½	42½	
24⅝	7		Byers	1500	19¼	19⅜	19	19½

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	600	13½	13	13½	
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	300	Z	Z	Z	
2⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1200	11½	10¾	11⅛	11⅜
20⅜	7½	..	Canada Pacific	2700	17	16⅛	16¾	17⅛
65¼	16¾	..	Case Tresh	5100	55⅜	52¼	54¼	55⅛
75	50	.7	Case Tresh pf	100	65	65	65	
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	19½	19½	19½	
12⅞	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	100	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15½	3⅛	..	Cerro de Pasco	2700	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
18	8	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	10	10	10	
30⅛	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	28½	28½	28½	29
20⅜	4⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	1500	16¼	15¼	16	16½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	2800	24⅜	22⅞	23⅜	24
27¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2100	13	12¼	13	13
4½	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	3	3	3	
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	5½	5	5¼	
137⅜	70¼	.9	Chi & N'western	2000	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1600	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	9
27½	4¼	.2	Chi Rl & P 7%	100	13½	13¼	13½	
8	1½	.2	Chi Yellow Cab	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
21¾	5	.2	Childs Company	100	5¾	5	5⅜	5¾
28½	11⅜	..	Chrysler	6300	18¾	17⅝	18	18⅝
68	50	6½	City Ice & Fuel	800	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
2¼	¼	..	City Ice & F pf	100	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
21½	11	.1	City Stores	200	1	1	1	1⅛
17	5	.4	Colgate-Palm-P	100	15½	15½	15½	
21	4¼	.1a	Colo & So 2pf	30	17½	17½	17½	
41⅞	12½	.2	Columbia aGs	32700	17⅞	16⅜	17½	17¼
14⅞	4½	..	Columbia Carb	3500	34	32⅝	33	34⅜
72¾	40	6½	Comm Cred 7pf	800	12¾	12⅜	12¼	
25	9⅜	.3	Comm Cred A	100	72½	72½	72½	
27⅞	10⅞	.2	Comm Inv Tr	100	25	25	25	25
13⅜	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	900	23	22½	22½	22⅞
5⅜	1⅛	..	Comwlth & So	2800	11¾	11	11½	11¾
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	1900	31¾	30¾	31	33¼
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	400	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
68¼	31½	.1	Consol Gas	200	9	8⅞	9	8
30⅜	4¾	.1	Consol Laundries	2800	62	60	60¾	61½
9	4	..	Consol Oil	100	6	6	6	5¾
15⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
107	79	.8	Consol Oil pf	200	1	1	1	
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	96	96	96	
47¾	24⅞	.6	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	1
41	17⅜	.2	Cont Baking pf	200	41½	40⅛	41½	40
8½	3	..	Cont Can	1400	34⅞	33½	33¾	35
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	200	5	5	5	
33¾	8⅜	..	Cont Insurance	1600	17¼	17	17⅜	17¾
9⅜	3⅝	..	Cont Motors	100	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	1800	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
55⅝	24¾	.3	*Corn Products	1800	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	2100	54	51¾	51⅝	54¼
25	12½	.2§	Cream of Wheat	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅞	7	..	Crown Cork & S	800	24⅝	23½	24⅜	23⅞
25	19⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	11½	11¾	11½	11¼
26⅛	6	..	Crucible Steel	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33	7	..	Curtis Publishing	1100	2	2	2	
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	3100	17¾	17	17	
11¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛

—D—

9½	1	..	Davison Chem	500	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
15¼	6¼	.50	Deere & Co pf	800	10½	10	10½	10
96½	32	.6	Del & Hudson	200	74½	74½	74½	
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	3800	39⅞	36¼	38½	39⅞
122	54	.6	Detroit Edison	100	87	87	87	
19⅛	12	.1	Diamond Match	2300	18½	18¼	18½	18⅝
18⅝	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	1900	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
59¾	22	.75	Douglas A	2100	16⅞	15	16	15¾
		2	Du Pont de Nem	4100	43¼	40¾	42	43⅝

—E—

5¼	1	..	Eastern Rill Mill	100	4½	4½	4½	
87⅛	35¼	.3	Eastman Kodak	1800	55¼	54	55¼	54¼
2	⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	100	1	1	1	1
39¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	2600	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21¼
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
60	10¾	.7	Elec Pow & Lt	3500	11⅞	11	11¼	11¾
55½	8⅞	.6	Elec Pow & L pf	100	35	35	35	
32½	12⅝	.2	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	30⅜	30	30⅜	30½
37¼	16	.3	Elec Sto Battery	100	26	26	26	
57	18	5½	Endicott Johnson	400	32	32¼	33	
19	12	1½	Engineers PS ww	100	40	40	40	
11¾	2	..	Equitable Off Blg	100	16½	16½	16½	
47⅜	2¾	¼	Erie RR	800	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
			Exchange Buffet	50	10	10	10	

—F—

17⅜	½	..	Fashion Park	100	1	1	1	
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	300	13	12⅝	13	
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	63½	61⅛	63½	62
54⅛	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	51	50½	51	50⅝
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	14000	⅜	⅛	⅛	
2⅜	1⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	400	⅝	½	½	½
2	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf v	100	⅝	½	⅝	
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	12¼	11⅝	12¼	
22⅝	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19	18¼	18½	19
26⅞	10	.2	Fox Film A	500	37⅜	35¾	35¾	
22	3	..	Freeport Texas	600	25	24¼	24½	25
			Fuller 2pf	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	

—G—

3½	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	500	3¼	3	3	3⅛
5½	½	..	GenAm Inv	300	4½	4⅜	4½	
35⅜	9½	.1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2000	20¾	20	20¼	21
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	400	10⅛	9¾	9¾	
11½	1½	.2	Gen Baking	1400	15¾	15½	15½	15⅝
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Cable A	100	7	7	7	
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Electric	4800	18⅞	18¼	18½	18½
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Elec Sp	400	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
23¼	3⅜	.6	Gen Foods	1200	31½	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
30	5¼	.7	Gen Gas & E A	100	1½	1½	1½	
48⅛	28	.3	Gen Gas & E 7%	30	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	19
24⅝	7⅜	.1	Gen Mills	100	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45⅞
81¼	36¼	.5	Gen Motors	12200	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	17⅜
	25¼	..	Gen Out Ad	100	82	82	82	
2¼	⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3½	3½	3½	
24⅛	10⅜	.11	Gen eRalty	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
72½	45	.5	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	19⅜
10⅜	3½	..	Gillette S R pf	300	69¾	68¼	69¾	68¾
37	7	..	Glidden	100	8	8	8	
			Glidden ppf	30	71	71	71	
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gobel (Adolf)	100	87	87	87	
12⅜	2¼	..	Gold Dust	2100	19½	18¾	19⅜	19¼
29¾	5½	..	Goodrich	1000	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
30⅜	7¼	..	Goodyear	1500	23	21	22	21½
4⅝	1	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1500	24	23	23	23½
9¾	3½	..	Graham Paige	600	3½	2⅞	3	3
30¼	14½	1	Grand Union	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
25	5½	..	Grant (WT)	100	22	22	22	22
13¼	5	..	Great Nor pf	800	17¾	16½	17⅜	18⅜
12	3¼	..	Great Nor Ore	200	9	9	9	9
2⅜	½	..	Great West Sug	400	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
15½	3	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	1¾
			Gulf Mobile pf	100	12	12	12	

—H—

4¼	⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	2⅜	2¾	2⅞	
18	7	..	Harbison Walker	100	14	14	14	
3½	½	..	Hayes Body	100	2¾	2½	2½	
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	300	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛	
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	80	80	80	
12½	7½	1	Holland Furnace	400	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3½	3½	3½	
5⅜	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	500	4	3¾	3¾	4
30⅜	7	3½	Hudson & Man	100	20	20	20	20
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	600	7½	7½	7⅝	7½
5¾	1½	..	Hupp Motors	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

—I—

24½	4¾	..	Ill Central	4500	19⅜	18⅝	19½	20¾
40	7¾	.2	Indus Rayon	200	32½	32½	32½	
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
95	94	6	Ingersoll-R pf	200	33	33	33	
	6½	3½	Insuhanabare Del	100	6	6	6	6
12½	3½	..	Interboro R T cd	400	4½	4	4⅛	
3½	1½	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1¼	1	1	1¼
117	82½	.6†	Int Business M	300	114	111	112	
5½	1¼	.30	Int Carriers	400	100¾	100	100	102
18¾	3⅜	3	Int Cement	400	4½	4⅛	4½	
34½	10¾	1.30	Int Harvester	500	13½	12¾	12¾	
11⅜	2⅞	..	Int Hydrelect	14600	29¼	27½	28¼	29¼

—J—

33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	3500	30⅜	28½	29¾	30

—K—

9¼	3	.80	Kaufman D St	700	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	2⅜	..	Kelvinator Corp	200	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	2700	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	13¾
19	6⅜	1	Kresge	1000	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12½
9½	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1400	17⅛	16⅜	16½	17⅛

—L—

8⅛	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
11	3⅜	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	8¼	8½	8½	
29½	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	300	20½	20	20	20
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	48½	48½	48½	
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	400	13⅜	12½	12⅞	
37¾	13½	.4†	Loew's Inc	1700	32	31¼	32	32
5	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	400	4½	4⅛	4⅜	
36⅜	16⅛	.2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	28	27⅝	27⅞	28
23⅜	8½	..	Louisville G&E A	200	20¼	20	20¼	20¼
11⅜	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8

—M—

18⅜	1	..	McIntyre Porcu	200	16½	16½	16½	
62¼	28	.4	McKeesport Tin	1200	51	50¼	50¾	50¾
20⅜	10	1	Mack Trucks	1200	26⅜	24¼	25½	27
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1200	46	45¼	45¼	45½
13¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	900	9¼	8½	8½	
46⅜	9	7	Man Elv gtd	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3¼	¼	..	Manati Sug pf	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
20¾	4	..	Man Elv rng	10	11½	11½	11½	
14⅜	6½	.80	Marine Mid	200	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	
12⅜	5¾	1	Marlin-Rockwell	200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES TO MAKE PROGRESS

Operating Rate Average at 18 P. C. of Capacity—Chicago Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The steel industry continues to make progress, though not quite as fast as is normal for this time of year. The operating rate is 18 per cent of capacity as a general average.

By districts the pace varies from 15 per cent for eastern Pennsylvania, to 33 per cent for the Birmingham area. The most rapid improvement in the operating rate is in the Chicago district.

Buying of steel is gaining, though not in a spectacular manner. The principal purchasers are the miscellaneous consumers of steel, many of whom had not been in the market before this year. The railroads have taken the greatest strides forward because of the several car repair programs which have been announced.

It is expected that automobile production in September will have proved to have been 5 to 10 per cent in excess of August, but the increase in steel buying from that quarter is now slow.

New inquiries for fabricated structural steel aggregate more than 18,000 tons, the best since the end of August, with awards for a recent week 15,000 tons, or a little better than the weekly average for the year.

Pig Iron Trade Active

Pig iron business in September proved to have been the best in at least 12 months. The iron and steel scrap market is less buoyant, though prices are holding steady, while mills are still accumulating large tonnages.

Improvement in purchasing has been due in large measure to the bare state of stocks in the hands of consumers rather than to any gain in consumption. The experience of the steel jobbers bears this out.

The New Haven Railroad has applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $700,000 for repairs to 93 locomotives and 160 freight cars. The Central Railroad of New Jersey has applied for $500,000 for repairing 75 locomotives, 900 freight cars and 55 passenger cars. The Pennsylvania Railroad took bids last week on 9000 tons of steel plates and 6000 tons of shapes and bars for the construction of 1285 cars in its own shops. Some of the railroads have been buying car wheels.

The Norfolk & Western has come into the market for 5000 tons of steel rails, the largest inquiry for this item in more than a month.

Two structural steel fabricators have obtained orders for 58,000 tons for the Belt Lines bridge over the Mississippi River near New Orleans. Five thousand tons of reinforcing bars will also be required. There are by now a dozen engineering undertakings sponsored by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, requiring large tonnages of steel.

The eastern pig iron trade was excited by reports of the arrival of 10,000 tons of Japanese iron at Philadelphia, which was supposedly the first time that iron from that country had come to the United States. Upon investigation, however, it was discovered that this was Dutch pig iron which had come on a Japanese boat.

Dutch iron apparently has a monopoly on foundry iron imported into the United States. In normal times Dutch iron frequently commanded a premium over American iron because of its quality. During recent months it has been selling at lower than domestic iron, regardless of its good quality.

Despite the improvement in pig iron purchasing in the east, the iron trade is not so sure that the foundry melt of iron has actually gained. One estimate of the foundry rate of operations along the Atlantic seaboard is 20 per cent of capacity compared with 15 per cent or even lower in July. It was expected that when the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Company announced the purchase of 50,000 tons of iron, many other iron users would enter the market. But so far such following of the leader has been lacking.

Pig iron prices in the East are unchanged. Buffalo iron usually sells at $14, furnace; eastern Pennsylvania at $13.50.

Non-Ferrous Prices Lower

The average price of the non-ferrous metals has declined. Lead met a reduction of $8, making a complete reduction of $12 a ton from its recent high. Zinc showed further weakness, sagging $3 a ton to 3.10c a pound, East St. Louis. Copper had an easier undertone near the end of the week, though most producers were adhering to the unchanged price of 6¼c a pound, delivered to the Connecticut Valley.

Tin prices held at the same levels at around 24¾c a pound.

The sharp reductions in lead prices were due to the appearance upon the market of large quantities of secondary metal. The price recessions rather destroyed the confidence of consumers and kept them away from the market. Lead now sells at 3c a pound, New York, and 2.85c, East St. Louis.

Copper has been selling abroad at the equivalent of 6 cents a pound.

DIVIDENDS

Southern California Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 20.

General Mills Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct.3	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, no. 2 red	.58⅝	$ .60⅞	$ .85⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.43	.44¼	.54
Oats, No. 2 white	.28	.28⅝	.33
Flour	4.05	4.15	4.25
Beef, family	14.37	14.37	13.25
Pork	18.25	18.25	20.50
Lard	.0545	.0755	.0775
Cotton, mid up	.0710	.0570	.0575
Zinc	.0325	.0350	.0460
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.28
Steel, bil Pitt	36.00	36.00	29.00
Copper	.06¼	.06¼	.07
Tin	.2450	.2487	.2225
Rubber	.03¾	.03¾	.04¾
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0450
Lead	.0290	.0325	.0440
Print cloth	.03	.03½	.03¾

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31⅝	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	22	21
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	18	18
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '38	39	39
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39½	39
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79½	78
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	69	69
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72	72
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94½	94½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¾	106¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅞	104
Amer T&T 5s '60 reg	103¾	103⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103½	102⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	103¼	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107½	107⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93½	92½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	43	43
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	73
Atch T&SF gen 5s '95	94½	94
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	78	78
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	27	26¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	81	80¾
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	73	73
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	38	38
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85½	85½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	63	62½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	40	38¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	52	51½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	74½	74½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	91⅞	91½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	55	55
Belding Hem 6s '36	82½	82½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107½	107½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	105
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	97	97
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91½	91½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	74⅛	74
Boston & Maine 5s '67	73¼	72
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	12¼	12
Brklyn Ed 5s E '52	105½	105¼
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105½	105⅛
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87	86⅞
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104⅝	104
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107	107
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102	102
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	75½	75½
Bush Term con 5s '55	57¾	57¾
By Products Coke 5½s '45	46⅝	46½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104½	104½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	95½	95½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89¾	89¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89¾	89¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95¾	95¾
Can North 4½s '35	98⅝	98¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	105	104¾
Can North deb 7s '40	103¼	103¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	71⅜	71⅜
Can Pacific 5s '54	86½	86½
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	41¾	41¾
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	104¾	104¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	86	85⅝
Ches Corp 5s '47	67½	66¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	86½	86½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97¾	97¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	103⅝	103⅝
Ches & O 4½s B	86¼	86¼
Ches O RA 1st 4s '89	85¾	85¾
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	46½	46½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div'49	88½	88½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91⅝	91⅝
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15½	14½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52⅛	51½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10¼	9⅞
Chicago StP&Pac 5s '75	31½	30
Chicago &NW gen 3½s '87	55¼	55¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	31	30½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	26½	25
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	65	65
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	69	69
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	42	41
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	36¼	35½
Chicago Ter Hau&SE in 5s '60	39¾	39¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	84¼	84¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	43	42¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95¼	94½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100½	100⅛
ClevCC& StL gen 4s '93	77½	77½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	73	72½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	85¼	85½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	62½	62½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb	84	84⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	84⅜	84½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	84½	84½
Con Gas 5s '57	102	101¼
Con Coal Md) rfg 5s '50	11	11
Con Gas 4½s '51	97¼	97
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106½	105⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	24½	24½
Corn Prod 5s '34	104	104
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	29	29
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	35¼	35¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	86¼	86
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	46¾	46
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	21	21
Detroit Ed 4s D '61	95½	95½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¾	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101¾	101¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	86½
Dold Packing 6s '42	70	70
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	80	78
Duluth S Shore 5s '37	25	25
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102½	102
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	76⅜	76¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	34	34
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	50	49⅝
Erie RR gen 5s '75	34	34
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98¼	98¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102⅝
Gen Theater Equip 5s '40	4¼	4
Goodrich 6s '45	55	54½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83½	82½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101½	101
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103½	103
Great Northern 4¼s '61	86⅞	86¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	67½	67
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	69¾	69¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	78½	77
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	49	47¾
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	4	4
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57¼	57
Ill Central 4s '53	50	50
Ill Central 4¾s '66	42½	40½
Ill Central C&E&NO 5s A '63	50½	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	100¾
Ind Limestone 6s '41	19	18½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	81	80¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	81¼	81
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	50¾	50
Inter Match 8s cv rcts '41	11	10¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	11	10½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18	18
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	7½	7½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	51	50¼
Int Paper 6s '55	18¼	18¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	42½	42½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	40¼	40½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	48	46
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	43¾	42½
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	83	83
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	51¾	51¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101¾	101¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	62	60¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	90	89½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	91	91
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '48	41½	41½
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	88	88
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	72½	72½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91	90½
Laclede Gas 5½s ct '53	68	68
Lake Shore & Mich S 3½s '97	79	78
L'Autaro 6s '54	6½	6½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	51	51
L&N uni 4s '40	87½	87
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	67½	67½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	72	72
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	20½	20½
Market St Ry 7s '40	79¾	79
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97	97
Metro Water 5½s '50	79	78
Mich Cen 4s '40 Reg	80	80
Midland of NJ 5s '40	52¾	52¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96	96¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	84¾	84¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	50	50
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	52	52
Mo Ill 5s '59	27	27
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78	78
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	101½	101½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	41¾	41⅝
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	21½	19½
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	31¼	30¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	31¼	30¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	31½	30¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	21	19⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89¾	89½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75½	75½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90¾	90½
Nat Rys Co of Mex 4½s'36	2¾	2⅝
Nat Steel 5s	80¾	80
New Eng S&T 4½s B '61	102	102
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	88¼	88
N O T & M 5½s '54	36½	36⅜
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78¼	78¼
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73½	73⅛
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	54½	54½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	53	53
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	61	59
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	70	70
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	71	71
NYC M Col 3½s '98	73	73
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	22¼	20
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	23	22
NY Chi & StI 6s A '32	38½	33
NY Dock Co 5s '38	46	46
NY Edison 5s '51 "C"	105½	105
NY Edison 5s '44	105½	105½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112¼	112¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	82	82
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	47½	47½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	39½	39¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	100⅝	100½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	50¼	50
Norf Southern rfg A '61	6	6
Nor & W con 5s '96	96½	96
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	30	30
North Am Co 5s '61	85½	84½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	87	87
Nor Ohio 5s '45	45	45
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61⅞	61¾
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85¾	85
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	68	68
Nor Pacific 6s D 2047	82¼	81¾
Nor Pacific 6s D 2047	73¾	72¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅛	101⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104⅜	104⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	100	100
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	89¾	89¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83⅞	83¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¾	104¼
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	27½	27
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	28½	28
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	93	92⅛
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	95	95
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	98⅛	98⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	85¼	85
Penn Railroad 5s '64	89	88
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	93⅜	93½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101½	101½

	High	Low
Pere Marquette 5s '56	60	60
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	68	67⅝
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89	88½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96	95½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102	102
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	57	56½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	100
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	82	82
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	96½	96½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	58½	58
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	35¾	35
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	58¾	58¾
Pub Svc Elec&G 4½s 1970	103	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	80	79½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	74	74
Read rfg 4½s A '97	85¼	84¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	65	65
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	23½	23½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	53	52
St Louis & SF 6s A '50	14¾	14⅝
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12½	12½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	66¼	66¼
StP M&M 4½s '33	96½	96⅜
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	10	10
Seabd AL 6s	4½	4½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	77	77
Shell Union 5s '47	76	75¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	76½	76½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	3¼	3¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	96	96
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	32½	32
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92½	92½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅝	102⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101½	101
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	62½	62½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104½	104½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82⅞	82¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	57	57
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	55¼	55¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	70¾	70¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	32	31
Southern Ry con 5s '94	75½	75
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	43	42⅝
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	33	33
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97½	97⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	19¾	18
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	91	90¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24½	24½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	64⅛	64
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98½	97⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	82½	83½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87¾	87½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	56	56
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	72	72
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	79⅜	79
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	35	35
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	37¾	37¾
Va El & Pow 5½s	100⅜	100
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95¼	95
Wabash RR 5s B '76	9¼	9¼
Wabash RR 5½s '75	10½	10½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	22	22
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	30½	30½
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅞	100½
Western Union 5s '51	64	64
Western Union col 5s '38	80	80
Western Union 6½s '36	86¼	85½
Western Union 5s '60	66	65
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	62½	62½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	70	70
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	31½	31½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88	88
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	44	44

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct 3	Last Oct 1
3½s '47	101.15	101.12	101.15	101.12
1st 4¼s '47	102.23	102.22	102.22	102.23
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.19	103.20
US 3s '55	96.31	96.27	96.27	96.31
US 3½s '49	98.8	98.6	98.6	98.8
US 3½s '43 Mar	101	101	101	100.28
US 3½s '43 June	101.1	101.1	101.1	100.29
US 3¾s '47	100.25	100.22	100.22	100.27
US 3¾s '56	102.19	102.16	102.16	102.16
US 4s '54	104.28	104.26	104.26	104.26
US 4¼s '52	108.17	108.17	102.17	108.16

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	18½	17½
Akershus 5s '63	70	70
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	49	48⅝
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	10½	10½
Antioquia 7s B '45	11½	11½
Antioquia III 7s '57	10½	10½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	59	59
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	52¼	52¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	57⅜	56⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	58¼	58¼
Aregntine Gov 6s May '60	57¼	56⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	57	57
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	58	57⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb. '61	57½	56½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	57	56⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	57	56¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	57	57
Australia 4½s '56	79½	78½
Australia 5s '55	86⅜	85½
Australia 5s '57	86¾	85¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	51	51
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	51¾	51½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99½	99⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	100½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106	106
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¼	105
Berlin (City) 6s '58	39¼	38¼
Berlin Elec Rys 6½s '56	48⅞	48⅜
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	49	47⅝
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50½	49
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	97	97
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½	18½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18	18
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22¼	22¼
Bremen 7s '35	55½	55½
Brisbane 6s '50	83¼	83¼
Brisbane 5s '57	75	74½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	49¼	49¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	32½	32½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	33	33
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86¾	86¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100	99¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '50	9¾	9¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9½	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	9½	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	10	10
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	10	10
Chilean Loan 7s '60	7⅛	7⅛
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	42⅞	42⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	36	36
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	36	35½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	92	92
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	78	78
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41½	41½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	92½	92
Denmark (King) 6s '42	94¾	94¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	90	90
Duke Price Power 6s '66	60½	60½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	98⅞	98⅞
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	54	54
Finland 5½s '58	67	67
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	69¾	69¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	101⅞	101⅞
Frankfort 6½s '53	38½	38½
German 7s '49	72½	71¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	58	57¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	54	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	60	60
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	44	43
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	52½	52½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	45¾	45¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	53	52¾
Hamburg 6s '46	43¾	43¾
Hansa 6s '39 ww	39	39
Helsingfors 6½s '60	65	65
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95½	95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88¾	88¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	96
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	54	54
Karstadt 6s '43	25	25
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	19½	19½
Kreuger & Toll ct	17	17
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	79½	79
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84½	84½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	94	94
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	24½	24½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	23½	23½
New South Wales 5s '58	83¾	83¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	83	83
Norway (King) 6s '43	88	88
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	69½	69½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	48	47¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	51	51
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	52½	52½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	51¾	51½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58	58
Prussia 6½s '51	47¾	47¾
Prussia 6s '52	47¾	47¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41	100	99¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	51⅝	51
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	51	51
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	56½	56½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	51	51
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	42	41
Rhinelbe 7s '46	48¾	46
Ruhr '48	44	44
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	9½	9½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	11¼	11¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	86¼	86½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100	100
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	25	25
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	10	9⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	12½	11½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58	57
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	25	25
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	51¾	51¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	53½	53½
Saxon State 6½s '46	57⅞	57⅞
Saxon State 7s '45	70	69½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	24	23½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	26	26
Siemens 6½s '51	65¾	65¾
Silesia Bk 6s '47	40	39½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	32	32
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105¼	105¼
Sydney 5½s '55	79	78
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	94	93¾
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104¼	104¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	49	49
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	39¾	39¾
Tyrol 7½s '55	45	45

U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 ..... 105½ 105¼
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51 ..... 97½ 97¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47 ..... 40½ 40¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 ..... 41¾ 40¾
Untereibe 6s '53 ..... 47 46¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64 ..... 38¼ 38¼
Westphalia El 6s '53 ..... 38½ 38

FOREIGN TRADE SHRINKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Exports from the United States in August were estimated by the Commerce Department to have totaled $100,205,121, compared with $164,-808,440 in August a year ago, while imports were $91,110,475, compared with $106,679,723.

Federal Deficit Totals $401,947,000 In First Quarter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Government ended the first quarter of its 1933 fiscal year with a deficit of $401,947,000 having spent $839,098,000 and collected $437,151,000.

The only increase in any bracket of taxes was shown in miscellaneous internal revenue, where the first return from the $1,000,000,000 tax bill made the total $169,727,977 compared with $143,099,841 in the first quarter of last year.

Income taxes dropped from $313,837,120 in the first quarter of last year to $174,140,500 and customs duties declined from $108,219,949 to $68,927,329.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Make money at home making and selling "Petal-Fine" flowers, made from a special imported material, not paper, cloth or wax; send for free illustrated folder. VENETIAN ART STUDIOS, Room 320, 322 So. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-12, Fitchburg, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

WOMEN — Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W 42nd St., New York City.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Melody Maids.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 New England Community Singing Club.
8:15 Hollywood premiere, from Majestic Theater.
8:30 Mansfield Singers.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Winston Sharples' Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Batter Up"; sketch.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
12:00 NBC, Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Keene's Hill Billies.
5:15 Betty Brooks, songs.
5:30 NBC, George Hutchinson and his Flying Family.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Home Hour; Heywood Broun; Albert Payson Terhune.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Democratic National Committee; former Senator James Reed.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States.
10:00 NBC, Republican National Committee; Bruce Barton, William Allen White; Edward F. Hutton.
10:30 NBC, World premiere of Charles Wakefield Cadman's grand opera, "The Willow Tree."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Anniversary Sale program.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Musical Brevities.
6:30 Opportunity Eliminations.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Republican State Committee program.
7:30 CBS, Three Sisters, female trio.
7:45 "English As She Is Spoke."
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Singin' Sam, baritone.
8:30 "The Voice of the Violin."
8:45 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Evening in Paris Mystery.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Popular quartet.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-231m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 CBS, "Romance" program.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasely; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slippers Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Four-Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 "Hill Billy George."
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 Charles Carlile; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloists.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels: Hildreth and Wier, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican National Committee talk.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:15 p. m.—Advertising Club luncheon program: Billy B. Van, speaker.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC program.
4:25 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News, stocks, produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Leo Litwin, pianist.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—Music Masters.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.

ISLANDS FEEL NAVAL LOSS

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Oct. 3 (By U. P.)—A striking example of the effect which removal of the United States naval establishment here has had on business is shown in the frequency with which American currency is imported in order to keep it in circulation here. When the navy was in St. Thomas, American currency was so plentiful that it was necessary to export it frequently to maintain a proper balance.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $88. 9 Franklin Avenue. Telephone evenings, Yonkers 9274-J.

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HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BRIGHTON, MASS., 58 Lake Street—Pleasant home for those needing rest or study; attention if desired. Stadium 8819.

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Found by Boston Police Dept.

216704—Purse, black lea., containing sum of money.
221223—Keys, 6 on a beaded chain, 2 auto keys.
216604—Suitcase, brown fiber, containing small camera and men's clothing.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1731 Euclid St. N. W.—Warm, sunny rooms; permanent or transient guests welcomed; reasonable. Phone Adams 3919.

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GOVERNESS (English) nursery or older children, housekeeper, attendant or companion; best references. Schuyler 4-0678. Write Box J-11, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADY desires position as companion helper to elderly person; go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-52, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Girl, colored, seeks part or whole time work, cooking; excellent references; willing; city or suburbs. Lehigh 4-4899.

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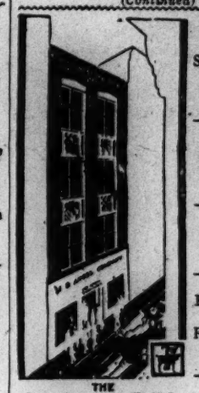

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1.
For a favorite son
She planned a disguise
Which even his father
Could not recognize.
(Rebekah)

2.
A beautiful stranger,
By odd circumstance,
When the harvest was over
Found wealth and romance.
(Ruth)

3.
When tempted to glance
At the great conflagration,
She was left to her fate
Amid bleak desolation.
(Lot's wife)

4.
A royal life saver,
As everyone knows;
But history tells
Her name to disclose.
(Pharaoh's daughter)

5.
The battle was won,
But, alas, at what price!
This innocent maiden
The meek sacrifice.
(Jephthah's daughter, Iphigenia)

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

ICE LOWERS BRIDGE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Six cakes of the familiar household variety of ice were used to lower a 61-ton span of the Russian River bridge in California. When the bridge was lowered with jacks to within six inches of its proper placement it was discovered that insufficient clearance prohibited further use of the jacks. A local ice company furnished the cakes, which were distributed evenly under the load. Twenty-four hours were required for the ice to melt sufficiently to lower the span six inches.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 49

Rivers of the World

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
That long Chinese name
The tongue fairly smothers;
And, can you believe it?
It has twenty others.

2.
So vast is the sweep
Of its great watershed
That the wheat there produced
Would provide the world's bread.

3.
The American Rhine,
Beloved by patroon;
On its bosom once floated
A tiny Half Moon.

4.
Ruined temples and tombs
Adorn its rich plains;
It has given itself
To the land that it drains.

5.
Beside tawny waters
A hero defied
The foe, till the bridge
Tumbled into the tide.

The answers and names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 49."

What They Say

Italy's Athletes

"We found a hospitable people everywhere. The welcome we received was triumphant from one end of the country to the other. The spirit of sportsmanship we found was such as to recommend itself to all the world."—*Prof. Cesare Grattarola, director of Italian Olympic group.*

Government Stability

"Considering the unrest resulting from the vast amount of unemployment, there has been comparatively little radical activity, all of which is indicative of the confidence of our people in the stability and efficiency of our Government." — *Silas H. Strawn.*

The Highway of Peace

"The chariot of peace cannot advance along a road cluttered with cannon."—*David Lloyd George.*

In Lighter Vein

The Reason

Wife: "Why, Fred, you've got one hand browner than the other."
Husband (getting suntanned while on holiday with large family): "Can you wonder at it, Alice? I've always got one hand in my pocket."—*Humorist.*

Perhaps

The little boy was seeing the sea for the first time. He gazed at it earnestly for a while and then, turning to his mother, remarked gravely:
"I 'spects it's the fishes that make it wobble."—*Pearson's.*

Big Difference

Willie Good: "Pa, our teacher says that 'collect' and 'congregate' mean the same thing."
The Rev. Mr. Good: "Well, you can tell your teacher that there is considerable difference between a congregation and a collection."

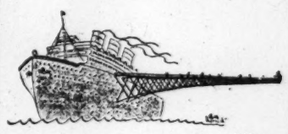
Easier

Spinach Grower (indignantly): "Do you expect me to swallow your jokes about spinach?"
Humorist: "Why not? It's easier than swallowing your spinach."

The Timid Person

"Hallo, Jones! Got a new car?"
"Yes. I went into a garage to use the 'phone, and I didn't like to come away without buying something."—*Pearson's.*

AIDS TO TRAVELERS



Life

An extension side-platform on which passengers can walk out to get an adequate idea of the size of their ship.

Big Prize-Winner

Felicitations to that Los Angeles bridegroom, over whose wedding notice appeared the caption:
GETZ-COOK
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Welcome Home

Dr. H. M. Ellis, who has been teaching at Harvard this summer, has returned to America.—*Bangor (Me.) paper,* quoted by *Literary Digest.*

Needed—a Boss

Little Boy: "Have you got a wife?"
Visitor: "No, Sonny, I haven't."
Little Boy: "M-m! Who tells you what to do?"

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

BE THOU the first true merit to befriend;
His praise is lost, who waits till all commend.
—POPE

Did You Know That—

The school board in Parkers Landing, Pa., at the beginning of the fall term of school paid all teachers half their first month's salary to stimulate business?

Frank Wood of Brookline, Mass., has one of the oddest canes in existence, consisting of thousands of stamps collected by two girls over a period of five years, and reënforced by a metal rod?

Nearly a billion dollars was spent by state highway departments for road improvement in the United States during 1931?

The same talc used in the manufacture of cement, paints, rubber, paper and other products is also used for face powder?

Umpires were introduced into American baseball in 1879?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I was all set for a frolic with the Boss this afternoon—
But he had to get busy and rake the leaves off the lawn—
It wasn't long, though, before Betty Ann came bouncing along, and I said to myself—Maybe I can have a frolic with her—
But would you believe it—she seemed to think the Boss needed her help—
So I decided that if she was smart enough to help him I was, too, and away I went after a leaf that the wind was trying to blow away—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Regular Customers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

IN A little side street of St. John's Wood there is a baker's shop. One window contains the most delicious looking cakes and cookies anyone could wish to buy; the other holds crisp golden-brown bread, and it is to this latter display that certain residents of the neighborhood turn their sole attention.

They wait about in groups, outside the door, for the baker's cart first thing in the morning, and they clamor for immediate attention, even before the bread is unloaded and stacked up in the window. The delivery-man, a cheery person, knows them all. "What, you here again?" he asks jovially, as he gives them what they have been waiting for; and as they take the refreshments, they protest vigorously all the time that they are terribly hungry this morning—and could they please have a few extra portions?

Most of the day, they sit about on the opposite side of the street and watch Mrs. R—— inside the little shop. While she is serving the cakes and other colored goodies, they pay little attention; but when she crosses the shop to the other window, and begins to sell bread, the onlookers get very excited. They hurry over the street, and call loudly and insistently outside the front door—asking for theirs!

People laugh, and Mrs. R—— says that when these greedy young sparrows are not satisfied with the amount of crumbs she throws to them, they have been known to hop in the door, and stand there cheeping and chattering. Twice recently, they came inside—right up into the bread window—and started to help themselves to the crumbs; but, startled by their own audacity, they could not find the way out and eventually Mrs. R—— had to shoo them forth firmly but gently with a trail of crumbs over the floor to the exit.

These clever little shoppers know exactly what time to expect the delivery-man in the morning, and usually line up before the door about seven-forty-five o'clock; they also know when the shop is closing, for they stand on the curb or on the edge of the sidewalk and watch the cakes being removed from the window, and then, as the last loaf disappears from view, they fly away.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Petros (A. E. N.)—Both vowels short, *pet'-ros.*

Adamah (A. E. N.)—Accent the first syllable, *Ad'-a-ma* (first *a* as in *hat*, second and third as in *sofa*).

Brusque (Mrs. M. T. E., who says she heard a cultured person pronounce it *broosk*)—He evidently accepts Webster's first choice. The *oo* is sounded as in *foot*, not as in *food*. The pronunciation with the short *u* is second choice.

"The collection taken today" (M. C. P., who asks if "received" would not be preferred)—This may be begging the question, but why not omit the verb? "The collection today" would seem to be sufficient.

"The reading room of this church is at ——, and is open from . . ." (M. C. P., who asks if it would not be preferable to supply "it" after "and," or to omit "and" and use "it" as the subject of a new sentence)—We see no reason why the subject ("reading room") could not govern the two verbs. Then, too, as this announcement is usually given orally, the use of the pronoun "it" might cause some momentarily inattentive person to wonder which was the antecedent, "reading room" or "church."

Incidentally, if the announcement were to be written with "it" after "and," a comma would be necessary before "and," since the second sentence element would become an independent clause. In the original construction submitted by the inquirer the comma is unnecessary.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Des Moines Register: "Talking alarm clocks have been put on the market." For pity's sake! Are they going to start arguing?

Detroit News: Some of the minor league ball parks are so empty it is understood an explorer wandered into one recently and planted a foreign flag.

Los Angeles Times: Another thing that has become as important to a man as how many miles he can get on a gallon is how many years he can get to a suit.

Arkansas Gazette: Roads that once were marked with finger-posts are now pretty generally indicated by thumb signs.

Louisville Courier-Journal: A geyser that spouts cold water has been discovered in Yellowstone Park; so the park now can advertise all modern conveniences.

Braymer (Mo.) Bee: Many who ask for your candid opinion really mean candied.

Punch: Business men complain that a half-crown is an awkward and clumsy coin. But it comes in very useful for measuring the size of hailstones.

New Yorker: The G. O. P. leaders still feel pretty nervous about California. The folks out there cannot understand a man who wants to stay away eight years.

The Indianapolis News: One state figures that its citizens spend more for automobiles than for food, but probably overlooked the eating that motorists do on visits to the old home place.

Buffalo News: A resort is a place where the natives charge you enough in three months to live happily the other nine.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1932 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A Community Sense at Geneva

THE thirteenth annual session of the League of Nations Assembly is meeting in an atmosphere of crisis. Even though the delegates may avoid fundamental issues in the Sino-Japanese problem, postponing the inevitable showdown until after the Council has had opportunity to consider the Lytton Commission's report on Manchuria, the tension of the Asiatic crisis continues apparent to all. It has been emphasized by the direct affront to the League involved in the Japanese recognition of Manchukuo on the very eve of publication of the report.

Nor is the obvious disaffection of Japan, which has given rise to official intimation of withdrawal from the League by that power, the only factor affecting the League's repute as an effective arbiter of international political problems. Germany has, at least temporarily, withdrawn from the Disarmament Conference, and Italy is showing her dissatisfaction with progress therein by sending an Assembly delegation of secondary importance. The effect of this attitude on the part of three of the five permanent members of the Council is amply demonstrated in reports to the effect that the League is now facing the most exacting period of its by no means sheltered history.

There are, however, two sides to the ledger of the League's political accounts. In the first place, the inspired prediction of a resignation is far from being the step itself. This direct intimation of dissatisfaction with League policy is a form of the trial balloon customary in international political bargaining. Perhaps there is more than a hint of progress in the fact that threats of resignation from the League appear to have partially replaced the old technique of threats to break off bilateral diplomatic relations. At least an appreciation of the sense of community among nations is now obvious, and this sense of common interest is already too strong to permit its light repudiation by any member state.

In the second place, the same year that has seen a seeming loosening of League ties on the part of the powers mentioned above has also seen striking evidence of the spread of those ties over a wider area. Since the convening of last year's Assembly, Mexico and Turkey, nonmembers a year ago, have joined the League, while Argentina has within the last few weeks decided to regularize a membership to which this leading Latin-American country has paid little attention since 1920.

The accession of Mexico and Turkey is particularly interesting, not merely because both of these are non-European states with distinctly anti-imperialist governments in power, but even more because each is neighbor to a great nation at present outside the organized world community. There can be little doubt that in the past the attitude of Russia acted to dissuade Turkey from League membership and that the United States was not overanxious for Mexico to join. Of late these influences antagonistic to Geneva have ceased to be effective.

Correlative with the new coöperation from Mexico, Turkey and Argentina is to be noted the changing official attitude toward the League on the part of the two powerful nonmembers. The influence of Washington in determining League policy during the course of the Sino-Japanese crisis needs no emphasis. The same period has seen diminution of earlier Russian hostility. Will Moscow continue to draw closer to Geneva, or will the course of events in the Far East bring about a Russo-Japanese "understanding" antagonistic to League ideals?

One reason for watching the Thirteenth Assembly closely is that its course will help to decide whether the feeling of world unity is as yet sufficiently strong to overcome the centrifugal tendencies which such an "understanding" would most dangerously illustrate.

Muhammad and the Blacksmith

THE old fable about Muhammad going to the mountain has served as a modern example to Mr. J. E. Rennard of Alliance, Ohio, in carrying on his ancient and honorable trade of blacksmithing.

Mr. Rennard looked about and noticed that although, with the advent of motorcars, there were almost no horses in the city, there were still, despite tractors, plenty of dobbins to be found on the farms. He made an even more startling discovery; namely, that most horses on the farms were unshod and their hoofs cracked and curled.

Why, he asked the farmers, don't you shoe your horses? "Take a horse out on these roads?" came the reply. "It's too dangerous, and besides it takes too long to drive a horse to your smithy in town."

Then the discovery. Mr. Rennard decided that Muhammad was a gentleman of rare acumen and possessed of considerable business ability, in whose footsteps a blacksmith might well follow. He promptly fitted up a truck and equipped it with a portable anvil, a bucket of water in which to cool red-hot iron, a kit of tools, and then stepped on the starter.

Today Mr. Rennard is busier than he was in the old days before the horseless carriage came to ruin his business in the city. Each morning he goes forth in his rubber-tired blacksmith shop delivering Dobbin's new shoes. And here is the moral: the farmers find that the service of the blacksmith is needed for many additional small jobs about the farm.

Mr. Rennard is now "a mighty man," and there are few hours in the day when the sparks of his anvil are not flying upward. His experience has been that of many others even in dissimilar lines of endeavor—that sometimes the best way to make business come to one is to go out after it.

Adjusting the Mortgage Load

A LETTER on this page takes up the recent exhortations in Monitor editorials urging mortgage holders to ease up their requirements on home and farm borrowers as much as possible, and makes in effect the rejoinder, "All right; but how?"

To be sure, it is no easy matter to say how some of the adjustments shall be made which are all but necessitated when the dollar shifts its base to a radically higher or lower purchasing power. This is one of the instances. People place their money in a building and loan association or a savings bank, and they expect to draw out just as many dollars as they put in, plus interest. Can the banker make concessions with their money?

Within prudent limits, sometimes it is wise and even necessary to do so. The writer of the letter referred to offers one of the best methods in sight—a waiver of payments on principal for a time, while only interest, insurance and taxes are kept up. This is virtually what has been asked in legislation proposed by a home owners' association in Massachusetts. It is quite possible, too, that the near future will see a sufficient plenitude of investment capital to bring about a natural reduction of interest rates. Some banks and insurance companies may find it advisable, even unavoidable, to charge off against surpluses some losses on loans.

Here again there is no denying the obligation to conserve the interests of investors and depositors, or in the case of insurance companies to keep in a position to pay claims on policies that have been written in face value of a fixed number of dollars. So long as the value of the dollar, measured in purchasing power, continues to be a fluctuating thing, the letting out or taking up of slack between debtors and creditors probably will remain a matter of makeshift and compromise.

But it might be possible, by beginning at the beginning, even in a shifting scale of values, to work out a system in which adjustments would be easier than at present—in fact, would be automatic. Prof. Irving Fisher once proposed as an alternative to his "stabilized dollar" plan that contracts for long-term debts or investments be drawn to provide for payment according to the prevailing general price level.

Thus, as applied to home building, a lending institution might issue bonds or savings certificates in which the principal payable at maturity would be larger or smaller, according to the cost-of-living index. This would be something of an innovation, certainly, but when investors came to see that this assured the return of an actually equivalent purchasing power, whereas such savings now may either shrink or swell in terms of the goods they will buy, the new medium of investment might become quite popular. The money so raised could then be lent on similar terms, and borrowers would know their debts would be scaled down or up, according as money became in general harder or easier to get.

It might be worth while for the new Home Loan Bank to study the possibilities of such financing.

Federalism's Trial in Brazil

PEOPLE in the United States have a special sympathy for Brazil in its present dissensions. They have been through similar experiences. Unlike Spanish America, Portuguese America—now Brazil—followed the lead of the North American colonies, and united on a federal basis instead of splitting up into independent states. Union on such a basis is difficult of consolidation. It occasions its own characteristic crises in the process. The United States underwent its crisis of federalism during the half century ending in the Civil War; Brazil is now facing the same kind of crisis.

Many reasons account for the delay in this testing time for Brazil. One is distance. As big as present-day United States, Brazil is a world of its own, and a world lacking in bonds of communication. Even in this day of developed transport, barely 5 per cent of its territory is linked to the federal capital by rail or road, and by sea it takes a month to go from Para, the northern state, to Rio Grande do Sul, the southern state. Of necessity such distances dictate a degree of states' rights far greater than even the North American states possess.

Another reason for the delay of the crisis is that Brazil's differences, unlike those of the early American colonies, are mainly ethnic. The country is a miniature league of races, with Rio Grande do Sul largely Germanic, the middle states largely Mediterranean, and the north largely Indian and negroid. Passivity arising out of tropical climate and race has withdrawn the northerners from anything but the slightest competition for federal office. Until two years ago this was more or less the case with the much more active people of Rio Grande do Sul. Shielded behind their local autonomy, engaged in economic development, they allowed the Presidency to rotate between the middle states, São Paulo and Minas Geræs.

In 1930, however, a man came out of the South, Getulio Vargas, who, after a short-lived rebellion, assumed the Presidency. A Vargas was as inevitable in Brazil as was Andrew Jackson in the United States of a century ago. Jackson unseated the presidential "dynasty" hitherto shared by Virginia and Massachusetts. He marked the entry of the West onto the federal stage and the beginning of that struggle between rival sectional elements which culminated in the Civil War. Though a fervid states' righter, he stanchly upheld "union, above all, union" in the face of the nullificationists of South Carolina. Vargas has the same problem on his hands in meeting the secessionist cry in São Paulo now apparently emerging out of a conflict shrouded by censorship.

São Paulo's discontent may be partly due to economic causes. President Vargas since 1930 has had to struggle against the effects of world depression, and to do so by increasing taxation. São Paulo, by far the greatest contributor to federal revenues, must have felt the strain, especially as its private revenues have slumped enormously due to the drop in the world price for coffee. It may be feeling that it is too heavily mulcted in relation to the other states. It may also object to Rio's invasion of its political rights. São Paulo opinion holds the President has been engaged in exalting the power of Rio Grande do Sul. All these causes, however, are variants of that cry which attends the crisis of federalism: "Shall one state be tributary to the others?"

Only statesmanship firmly planted in toleration and mutual accommodation can consolidate a union of such disparate elements as Brazil contains. Such statesmanship has hitherto distinguished the Brazilian career. Consequently the newness of union wore off long ago and in its place there have developed ties which are more real where they are least manifest. Here is the promise that out of its present trials the great country in South America will put on a new strength and compromise its interstate differences in the less disputatious area of politics to which similar differences are now committed in the United States.

Sage Enemy and Foolish Friend

A NEW version of La Fontaine's two-century-old aphorism that "a sage enemy is better than a foolish friend" has been furnished by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The occasion has been the appearance of the fifty thousandth issue of the Morning Post, a London Conservative daily newspaper which was already a one-year-old infant when George III's tea chests were bobbing about in Boston harbor.

"I cannot say that in ordinary political issues I agree with the Morning Post," says Mr. MacDonald frankly. But he continues, "My gods are so sturdy that I can delight to see them assailed, especially by fine craftsmen of the pen. When these assailants have labored up to a grand total of 50,000 assaults continued through 160 years, I can without a grudge offer my most hearty admiration."

Mr. MacDonald then improves the occasion, and in doing so slyly returns some pointed shafts that have come his way from other British newspapers. "I like the paper," he says, "which stands by its colors, which wields a heavy sword deftly, and does not find it necessary to blazon forth daily sensations drawn from the imagination of the office in order to gain a circulation one day, and produce a contradictory sensation so that it may be maintained the next."

His reference is here to certain other London organs which, unlike the Morning Post, have not always opposed him. Mr. MacDonald's aim is sure. The sage enemy can be counted upon. The foolish friend cannot.

President Pleads for Children

"IN THE larger sense, none of the problems before us is greater than the problems of the home and the children," President Hoover told 3000 women in a radio address from the White House to the Second Women's Conference on Current Problems held at New York.

Clarity of thought and clarity of expression are a team that drive in double harness with Mr. Hoover. He sees that international disarmament, economic reconstruction, prohibition and governmental reorganization may become so strident in their claim for adjustment as to silence less articulate causes of equal importance. He has no hesitation in declaring that child welfare ranks in insistence with other world problems. With characteristic forthrightness he envisages "the permanent elimination of young children from industry."

It is an interesting sidelight thrown on the mental processes of the President that while it is difficult to pry him away from his job at the helm of state to saw timber for his own electioneering mill, he finds time to advocate the cause which has always been dear and vital to him. Champion of the children he has long been, and now he links their cause even beyond the purely humanitarian aspect to a present and definite need, the relief of unemployment.

> There is another opportunity growing out of these times to advance the cause of children. . . . It would not only help childhood, but would aid in the better distribution of work among adult breadwinners if more children were eliminated from those few industries where they are still employed. It would be a step toward the permanent elimination of young children from industry.

However great the strain may be, the protection and care of its children forever remain the paramount duty of each generation. No specious plea of economic necessity should ever be allowed to deprive them of the inalienable right to normal, happy development which is, or should be, theirs by universal consent.

Mr. Hoover has done humanity distinct service in lifting somewhat its obsession in so-called world problems and calling for renewed consecration toward the removal of one that might escape proper attention because it is so very close at hand.

Editorial Notes

According to the finding of the National Industrial Conference Board, "the farm worker of today is from 4000 to 12,000 per cent more efficient than his great-grandfather was in the days of the flail and the scythe." Going "back to the farm" seems today more of a "forward march."

The naming of a new dahlia in honor of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam will no doubt seem appropriate to all, but more especially to those who are able to discern a resemblance between this flower and the famous flier's wind-blown "crowning glory."

A glance around the living rooms of one's friends might give rise to the surmise that the ship model has been charted to follow the miniature golf course.

Disarmament could be accomplished readily if the governments wanted to carry only what their taxpayers are willing to shoulder.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Coöperation Among French Farmers—A New Kind of Tax Club

THE Yale Review is a periodical little likely to circulate largely in farming communities, and Mr. Alvin Johnson has not been regarded as a writer addressing himself particularly to agricultural readers. Accordingly it seems worth while to take out from an article by that writer in that periodical the following paragraph, descriptive of agricultural methods in France, from which may possibly be derived some hints as to how to correct farming conditions in the United States.

> Go with me to the little farm village of S— M— in southeastern France. There are some fifty houses, spacious and airy, staunchly built of hewn timbers and local stone, good to last hundreds of years. Each house is backed by buildings that offer space for wood and workshop, stores of fodder and snug rooms for livestock. A clear brook winds through the village, dammed above the bridge to supply power for an old stone grist mill, which grinds slowly, remorselessly, the clean home-grown wheat for the great cart wheels of delicious bread baked in the community oven on the principle of each housewife in her turn. There is an undulating plain, cut into long strips, where each family has wheat land enough and to spare; a richer tract of ground cut into fifty marvelous kitchen gardens. There are upland pastures on which a community herd of sheep grazes, supplying wool for the skillful knitting of the grandmeres and the homespun stuffs of the village weaver. A community forest supplies wood and building beams, and enough merchantable timber to cover the village's contribution to the national revenues. It also supplies leafy forage to the community herd of milch goats, which return every evening to the village and distribute themselves among their several owners to be milked and bedded for the night. They are simple people, these villagers. They have taken no cognizance of the fall of the franc to 4 cents, and charge you for food and housing on the assumption that a franc is a franc. After all, what is the world value of the franc to them?

It is improbable that quite such idyllic conditions can be established in America's rural regions. The habits of people, once formed, are hard to break, and in the United States farming has always been an intensely individualistic industry. Coöperation among farmers is making some slight advance, but its establishment is of but recent date, and its progress only slight. It derives, indeed, from the necessity which wheat farmers, especially, find of uniting in order to enjoy the use of expensive farm machinery, such as combines, reapers and threshers.

The situation in France which Mr. Johnson presents in such attractive guise is the product of centuries of coöperation which has come to be a second sense with the French farmer. They think of it as the normal situation and not as anything extraordinary, or planned by some scientific agency to counteract unfortunate conditions. It is simply the social habit of the people. And even in countries as adjacent to France as Spain and Italy, the example has produced no effect.

Is there any likelihood that in the United States some adaptation of this French custom may be established? The outlook is not happy. The immediate trouble with the farmers is that they are occupying and using land which by the activities of land speculators, whose curse is hardly known in France, has been forced far above its productive value. They are oppressed by mortgages based on fictitious land values. They are overburdened by debt and by taxes. Coöperative methods, the organization of societies, which is making some progress in different sections of the country, may help them out in the present predicament, but in all probability the primary requirements necessary are to relieve the burden of taxation in some way, and either by moratorium or liquidation, probably the latter, lifting the more crushing burden of debt.

When these things are done, perhaps it might be possible to educate the American farmer to a belief in the self-supporting character of his farm. His time-honored practice has been to raise that which he can sell, and to buy everything he needs, even vegetables in cans, and flour ground hundreds of miles from his own wheat field. Agriculture in France has a riper and wiser code. But it is fair to say that it has been developing through many long centuries.

* * *

In a Boston newspaper a bank cheerfully advertises:

JOIN OUR TAX CLUB.
JUST LIKE YOUR CHRISTMAS CLUB

Why of course! Precisely like a Christmas club. With what joy will the father of a family, after making his monthly deposit of five dollars or so to provide happiness for the kiddies at the next Christmas, chip in another ten or fifteen to meet the taxes imposed on him without his consent, and which go largely to support in more or less idleness other folks—state or federal officeholders, veterans and the like.

The chief difference in the two funds will be the size of the contribution he will have to make. The present burden of taxation averages $500 to a family, rather more than is ordinarily spent for Christmas. So the Christmas club contributions will be diminished in order that more may go to the tax club. Maybe the Christmas club will go out of existence—in these days too often parents have had that sacrifice to make. But the tax club will go on forever.

I compliment the shrewdness of the bankers who emphasize the latter as a means of swelling their deposits. But it is not, after all, the sort of tax club that intelligent people should be joining just now. A club to stop extravagant and unwarrantable governmental expenditures, and thereby reduce taxation, is the thing we all of us would like to support. The National Economy League may not resemble a Christmas club, but it is pledged to the effort to save some of the citizen's money for his own use.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Avoiding Foreclosures"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some "friend" has anonymously sent me a copy of your editorial page of date August 16, and has marked your editorial on the subject of "Avoiding Foreclosures."

It would be very interesting to obtain a suggestion as to how mutual building and loan associations, without inside capital stock, which have lent the savings of the wage-earning class of our population to people of all classes for the purchase of homes, can reduce the amount of the indebtedness owed them by their borrowers and at the same time pay back to the millions of people of small means the amount of money they have saved in these institutions.

This building and loan association, after three years of depression, has less than 5 per cent of its loans in foreclosed property. Ninety per cent of these foreclosures have been against speculative builders and owners of rented property and those who have abandoned their property and moved elsewhere. A great majority of building and loan associations in the country carry their home owners to the last ditch.

Last July there went into effect in Louisiana a new building and loan statute containing one important provision, sponsored by this writer, to the effect that in times of public crisis building and loan associations could waive payments on the principal and merely collect interest and a proportionate part of the annual taxes and insurance. No lender wants to accumulate a lot of property, and foreclosures among reputable financial institutions are only invoked as a last resort.

This association has about 6000 members. They have paid in approximately $10,000,000. This amount of money is all invested in first mortgages on homes in this city. I am just a little bit curious to know your viewpoint as to how these 6000 members will be satisfied if we are to tell them that as officers of the association we have made a reduction in certain loans so that we shall have to scale down on their savings accounts to the amount of 15 or 20 per cent.

How will life insurance companies be able to pay claims and how will the widow and orphan be taken care of if, as you suggest, "the money-lending classes" will write down the amounts of indebtedness due to the life insurance companies by borrowers, an appreciable percentage of whom can pay but are taking advantage of the psychology of the present situation and won't pay?

No one realizes more than I the gravity of the financial situation and the plight of the man who has overbought on account of the orgy of installment selling that has prevailed during the last several years. There are only two ways, in addition to the writing down method which you advocate, in which the average debtor can finally come through. One is by reducing the interest rate, to which members of building and loan associations who are already receiving only 4 or 5 per cent will object and will merely cease investing in this type of security; the other way is to refinance on a smaller principal payment extended over a longer period of time, which is what sensible people should try to do.

The great trouble with editorials of the type sent to me is that they are so general in their nature, although founded on a high spirit of humanitarianism, that, falling into unintelligent hands, they cause a lot of radical thought and create prejudice against "the money-lending class." And there are hundreds of thousands of people who will never understand that a building and loan association is nothing but a mutual trusteeship of savings of the great mass of the people, and that its officers are merely employees on salary and do not own these associations.

We are all striving for a solution to the present difficulties. We should all welcome constructive suggestions, but sometimes these suggestions are impossible of acceptance.

PHILIP LIEBER, President,
Shreveport, La. Shreveport Mutual Building Assn.

To Check Public Extravagance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are endless appeals to the taxpayers to check the saturnalia of spending, oodles of advice to the taxpayer as to what he must do to save what is left of his hide. But just what have the taxpayers to say about it? About as much as the turkeys have to say about the meat to be served at Thanksgiving.

There are in Boston about 90,000 property taxpayers who provide the money to finance the city. There are 183,000 voters who pay no property tax, but who control the election of the men who spend the money. To which group does the canny office seeker appeal for votes? To the men who pay the bills or to the group who believe that the more of other people's money is spent the better will be their condition? To which does the office holder have to answer if his section of the city does not get plenty of pie?

Self-government depends upon the intelligent, interested, responsible citizenship of all the people, and yet we have built up a system of financing government that insures the development of an overwhelming majority who think they do not carry any part of the load. So long as this condition continues it is idle to hope for any permanent change in the tendency toward increasing cost of government. Unless and until a substantial majority of voters is made to realize that their personal interests are at stake and that each one has to pay his share of the wastes of public funds, the urge to spend what others provide will prevail.

The only check on reckless spending is a direct tax upon every voter, a consumption sales tax, one that he will know he is paying when he pays.

Boston, Mass. F. W. MERRICK.

Respecting Parents' Views

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested to learn that the Board of Education at Closter, N. J., by unanimous vote of the members present recently voted to abstain from passing a resolution to require vaccination, thereby discontinuing the requirement.

In this connection, it is significant to note from an article in the New York State Journal of Medicine, June 1, 1932, a reference to "only 22 per cent" of children as having been vaccinated against smallpox. Also statistics given out at the White House Conference in 1930 show an average of only 9 per cent of children of pre-school age who were vaccinated in rural districts, against 16.4 per cent for cities. The White House Conference statistics were based upon reports from the first forty cities to come in, varying in size from 32,000 to 2,000,000, located in twenty states, and giving the facts for 31,851 children under six years of age in 20,868 families and upon reports for fifty-four counties in twenty-six states and dealing with 3714 children in 2346 families. At the same conference it was stated that 82 per cent of the physicians in general practice urge vaccination against smallpox for all children, "and 14 per cent only did it when asked."

If after all these years boards of health have only been able to convince about one-fourth of parents that vaccination is essential and if 14 per cent of physicians in general practice are unconvinced, it is obvious that the 100,000,000 persons in this country who do not favor vaccination should be allowed to have their views respected, and that the vaccination requirement should be immediately repealed in the few states where it has not been repealed.

H. B. ANDERSON, Secretary.
Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, Inc.
New York, N. Y.

Appreciation from France

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your Paris correspondent, Mr. Lewis Rex Miller, has kindly furnished me with a copy of the July 14 issue of the Monitor containing the interesting article entitled "Gyp Ahoy!" signed by Mr. Percy Waxman.

Let me thank you for publishing this article, and let me congratulate Mr. Waxman on, after ascertaining the facts, having written such a pertinent and useful article about them. I am delighted to learn that the "Bentons" discovered Paris to be so courteous, and so honest in its treatment of foreigners. I am convinced that this is the general rule, but the exceptions, alas! get much more publicity than they deserve. "Gyp Frenchmen," unfortunately, exist, but the tribe is disappearing, and I am certain that their numbers are greatly exaggerated. Happily, the "Bentons" found the contrary type of Frenchman, and he is in the great majority.

By publishing such articles as "Gyp Ahoy!" you are serving both the cause of truth and of international good will.

RAOUL DAUTRY,
Director-General, French State Railways.
Paris, France.